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THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA



January
1919

HILDEBRAND

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association



Photo by Hildebrand

The Pose is Not Without Its Value

The Advantage That Is Ours

At the threshold of 1919 Shorthorn breeders may take a retrospective view embracing a period of four years of unprecedented trade activity. This enlarged scope in trade had its inception in the long period of depletion in the cattle stocks and was emphasized by a more or less general inclination to adopt higher livestock standards. The cost of those things that entered into the growing of beef and in the finishing of it has been a primary factor in forcing the preference for pure-bred Shorthorns. Whether the cost item was forage, grain, labor or land, the tendency has been all in one direction—upward.

It has been the more responsive pure-bred offering the larger possible returns that has claimed the investment of farmers and ranchmen. Grades in untold numbers have been marketed and pure-breds of lesser numbers have been placed in their stead. We are in a transition stage, with every indication of a growing demand for pure-bred Shorthorns among a very large element that have heretofore limited their operations to grade cattle.

Looking into the future we are impressed with the need of stimulating beef and dairy production. Apparently the European livestock losses are far in excess of the totals previously indicated. We are compelled to recognize that here in the United States we have been facing a continuous shrinkage, or one that has been so nearly continuous as to amount to the same thing. There seems to be no difference of opinion among those who have closely studied the situation, that the beef tonnage here has been steadily reduced even in the face of a possible increase in the actual bovine census.

The question, asked a thousand times and more, "What will happen to our Shorthorn prices when the war is over?" has been answered, and with unmistakable emphasis. The inclination of prices is upward. There are many who now predict that pure-bred values are certain to show an advance of approximately 50 percent before another year has passed. Whether this forecast is accurate or not, one thing remains in evidence and that—the rising tendency of Shorthorn values.

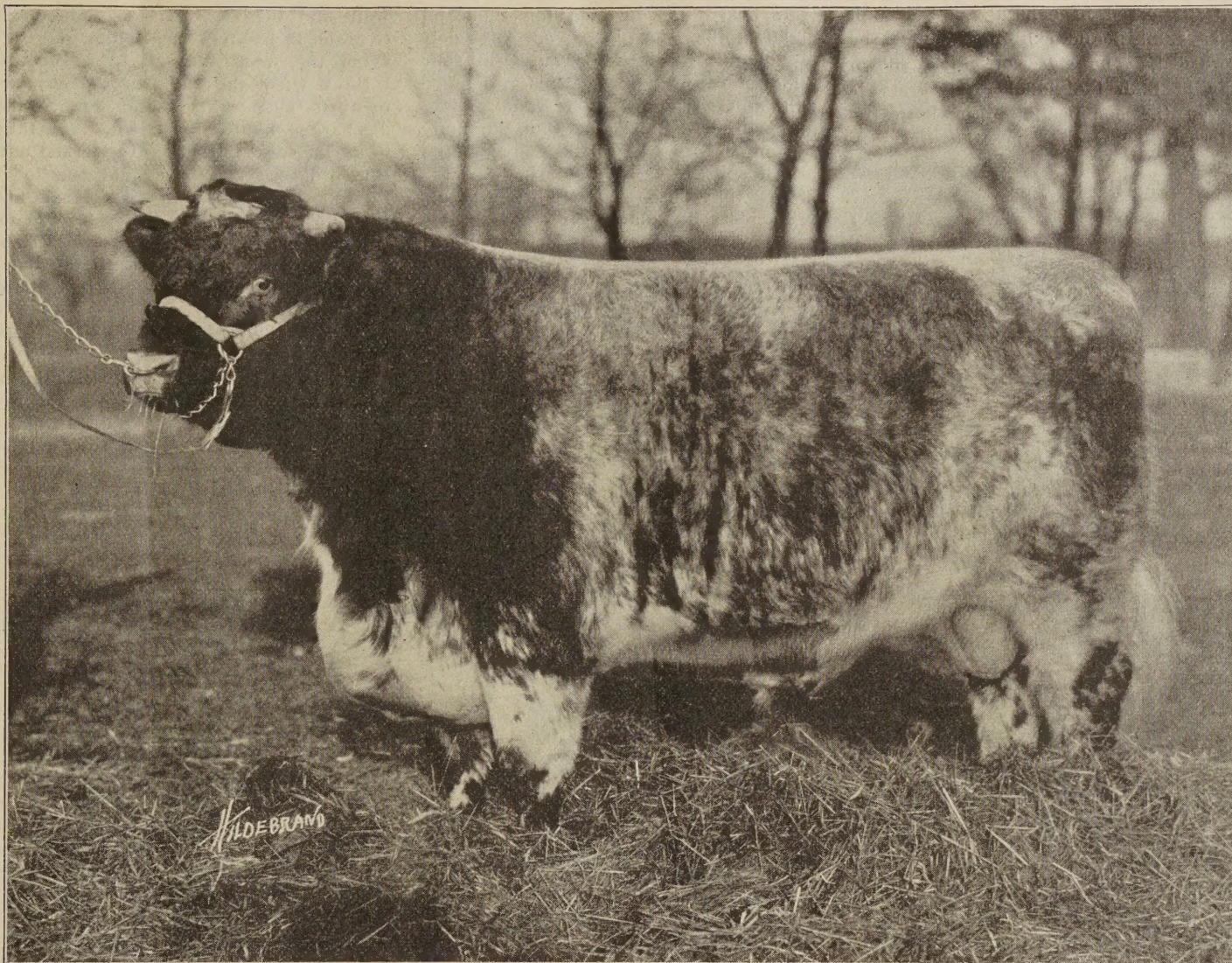
We are breeding Shorthorns today for practical purposes to an extent that we have never undertaken before. We are manifesting an independence in the selection of our sires that in former years we were too timid to do. We are facing the brightest trade future we have ever confronted with the highest standard of merit and most widely distributed that the breed has ever known. We need only to study the problems of our patrons to be assured of vastly greater expansion of the breed's influence and proportionately increased opportunities for Shorthorn business.

THE EDITOR.



Photo by Hildebrand

Nothing Quite Takes the Place of Expression



Courtesy Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

Photo by Hildebrand

Lord Rhybon, First Prize Two-year-old and Grand Champion Bull, International, 1918, and Sold by Wm. Hartnett for \$15,000

President's Annual Address

The past year has been a history maker and our nation comes through the struggle with a wonderful record for achievement. Not only on the field of battle, but in the great task of transporting, provisioning and equipping an army over seas, feeding several nations and furnishing the necessities which carried the Allies through to victory. As a result the United States stands out clearly as a leading nation, and her people as being capable of putting over anything required of them.

Reconstruction in the European countries will make strong demands upon us for practically all lines of production, but particularly foodstuffs; South America and the Orient must depend on us for factory productions usually purchased in Europe. Therefore our farms, ranches and factories will be called upon to do their utmost, and prosperity is assured to the producer.

American labor well employed, has ever been a great consumer of meats and dairy products, and in order to sup-

By John R. Tomson

Dover, Kansas

ply these needs from our depleted herds, the grower of market cattle and the dairyman must resort to the use of good blood and the breeder of pedigree stock must supply him. The demand for seed stock, already strong, is sure to increase as adjustment takes place.

The drafting of part of our office force for military service, the migratory habits of clerical help developed by demand and offers of increased wages, and the effect of the epidemic of influenza, have greatly handicapped the work of the secretary's office. But despite all this the work has been well kept up and Secretary Harding and assistant Secretary Groves are to be commended for their success.

Your board of directors has secured the services of Prof. W. A. Cochel, and Prof. John L. Tormey, both well quali-

fied for extension work. These men added to the already strong force employed for field work puts us in fine shape and great results are expected.

Seventy thousand dollars of United States bonds in which our reserve is invested are now due, but we have purchased fifty thousand dollars of Liberty Loans, and I advise the purchase of at least twenty thousand more to keep our reserve of one hundred thousand dollars of United States bonds intact.

"THE SHORTHORN IN AEMRICA" has been well received and no doubt is doing a lot of good for the breed; beside that, we have purchased a considerable amount of advertising space. I believe a more liberal advertising campaign would be advisable and hope to see it tried out.

The lack of enough competent herds-men, high cost of feeds, and transportation have had their effect on the shows the past year and the board increased the appropriations in fairness to those exhibiting, as nothing does more

for the breed in general than a high class exhibit, and exhibitors should be rewarded. The class of cattle shown was of high individual merit and received the commendation of both the interested observer and the livestock and farm press.

The Shorthorn Congress proved a great success and brought out four hundred cattle, so uniform in type and of such high merit as to be highly commended by all who saw them. The future of the Congress is assured. The Sni-A-Bar demonstration staged by the managers of the estate of the late Col. W. R. Nelson, was highly successful and clearly proved the profit in the use of good Shorthorn bulls. The Shorthorn Breeders' Association owes to the management of the W. R. Nelson estate a debt of gratitude.

In order to stimulate interest in the use of good bulls by the smaller breeder,

your board appropriated ten thousand dollars to be used for a twenty-five dollar champion prize for bulls, in four hundred county fairs. This we hope will start friendly strife and induce many to use better bulls, thus eliminating much of the rag-tag end of the breed.

Now that the United States is building a merchant marine and will be able to better transport livestock to countries needing seed stock, the trade with those countries should be sought and everything possible done to induce them to inspect our herds and try our stock. We should be very careful in our dealings with overseas customers, to sell them nothing but useful cattle at going prices and to avoid misrepresentations. The office has been getting in line for this trade and can furnish considerable information and will assist wherever possible in the trade.

The calf club system is working out

well and the association stands ready to assist in forming these clubs and carrying the work through to a success. I think when the plans of the government to locate farms and finance the discharged fighting men who may take to agricultural pursuits, are worked out, that this association should see to it that the cows going on these farms are Shorthorns, and the calf club plans would work well in many locations. Along with this let me say that if each breeder would find sale in his immediate locality for a few more bulls, the result would be wonderful as a trade builder.

Now let each breeder of Shorthorns do all in his power to further the interests of the breed and put the business on so high a plane that the general public will have implicit faith in what we do and thereby attract to our breed the highest class of men. Then we need not worry for the future.

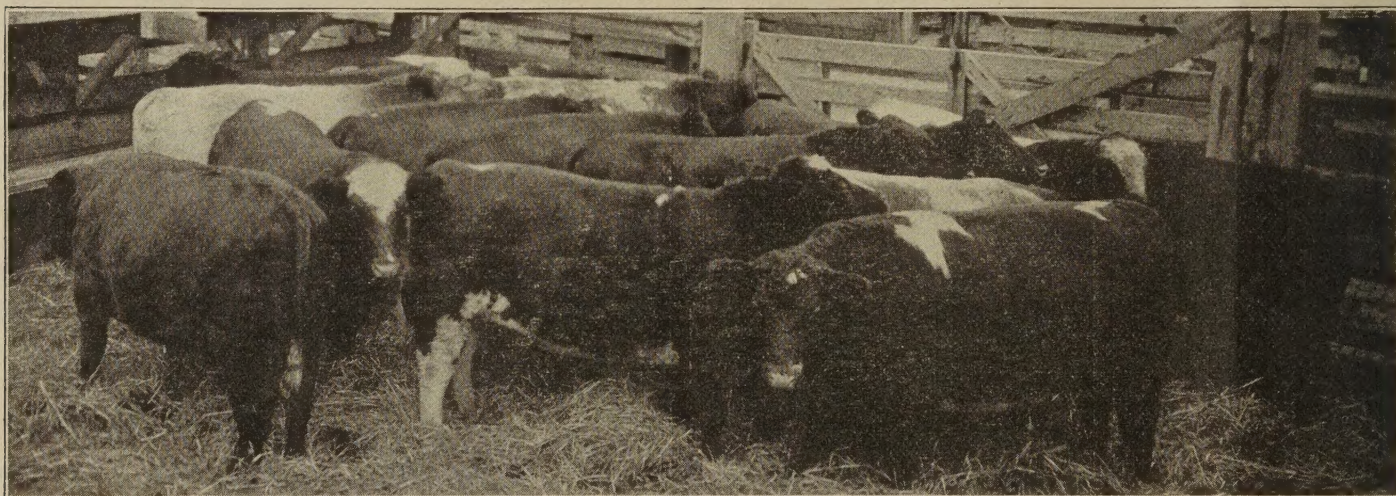


Photo by Hildebrand

Champion Shorthorn Carlot, International, 1918. Bred, Fed and Shown by Milton Hay Brown, Springfield, Ill.

Growth and Stability of the Breeding Business

A sound basis is essential to the success and permanency of any business. A superstructure cannot be stronger or more enduring than the foundation upon which it rests. The breeding of pure-bred livestock is not unlike other lines of endeavor in this respect. Its growth and stability are dependent upon the forces that are behind it.

Many have a wrong impression as to the length of time that the breeding of pedigreed animals has been an important part of our livestock industry. It is not so many years ago that this was a new and largely undeveloped country. Particularly is this true of the cornbelt states west of the Mississippi River and the vast grazing country still farther beyond. It is only within a comparatively short period that the great progress in livestock growing that we now see has been brought about. It was not until after the civil war that there was any general interest in live-

By H. G. McMillan

Editor The Farmer and Breeder,
Sioux City, Ia.

stock improvement. It is true there were some importations of pure-bred cattle several years before, but the breeding of these cattle, which were Shorthorns or Durhams, as they were then called, was largely confined to a few localities in Ohio and Kentucky and less than half a dozen counties in Illinois. West of the Mississippi river there were scarcely any pure-bred cattle.

When as a boy, living on a farm in southeastern Iowa, at the close of the war, we first became interested in improved stock a printed pedigree was unknown. A private party had compiled some records of Shorthorn breeding, but pedigree associations and breed societies were not established until a later period.

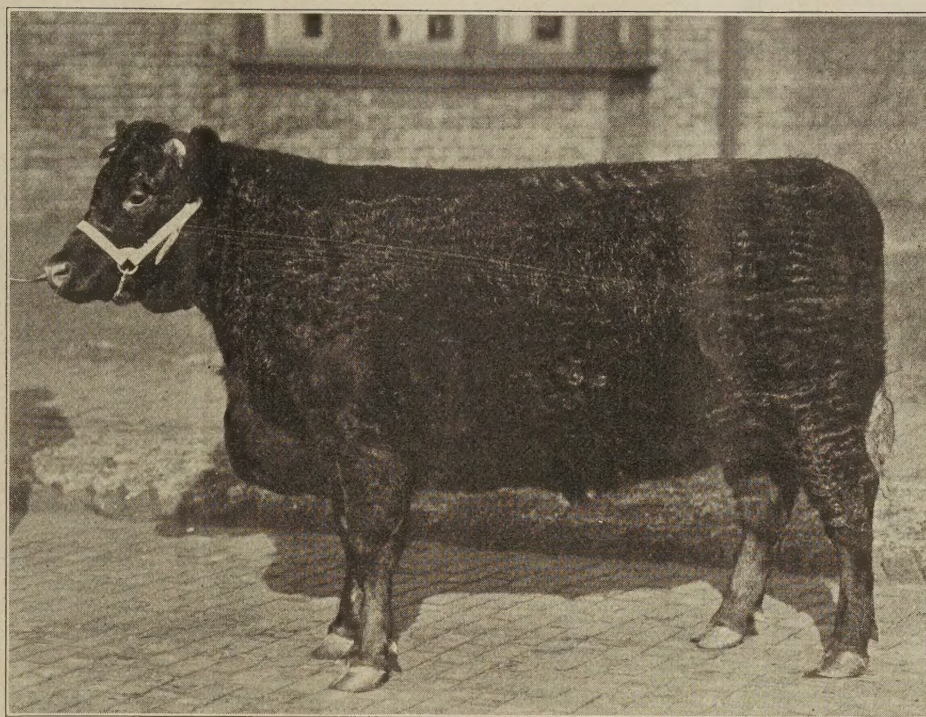
Several of the most popular breeds of cattle and swine of the present day were then scarcely known at all. Some of them did not even have a name. In 1871, when the writer made his first exhibit at the Iowa State Fair of what he called pure-bred pigs of the now popular Poland-China breed, they were classified in the premium list of that year as "Large Spotted Hogs." Some called them "Magees," others the "Moore" hog. The name Poland-China was not adopted until a breeders' association was formed some time later. Even the now popular Shorthorn cattle were then known as Durhams. A tobacco manufacturer has made himself a fortune by preserving the name as a trade-mark for a popular brand of smoking tobacco. The wonderful advancement in farming methods and the great improvement in pure-bred livestock, with its wide distribution throughout the country has taken place during the active years of the author of

this story, who does not yet admit that he is growing old.

In these earlier years the farmer had limited capital and was usually considered as belonging to the poorer class. He worked hard from early morning until late at night and his profits were very small. His corn was sold at 10 cents and 15 cents a bushel, and often there was no market, even at this low price. The writer has carried many baskets of golden ears to the farmhouse for fuel in the kitchen stove. Cattle and hogs, when fattened for market, often sold at \$2 to \$3 per hundred. The farmer was considered rather an unfortunate individual because he was compelled to live on a farm and work hard for a living. The banker, the merchant, the doctor and the lawyer considered themselves as occupying a superior position, and were inclined to look down upon the farmer in a spirit of pity and compassion. The farmer admitted that his lot was hard and looked with some degree of jealousy upon what he regarded as the easy life of the banker, the merchant and the professional men of his acquaintance.

The writer well remembers when a boy on the farm of making trips to the nearby town, plainly clad and in his bare feet, with a basket of eggs on his arm—worth possibly five cents a dozen—to exchange at the grocery for a little sugar and coffee. A mental picture of his humiliation is still before him when the town boys would point to him in a disdainful manner and call him a "country jake." Sometimes the insult was greater than his Scotch blood could bear and a rough-and-tumble battle was the result.

Fortunately for the farmer and stock grower, and we think equally fortunate for the man in town, these conditions have undergone a radical change. The



Courtesy W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio.

Photo by Hildebrand

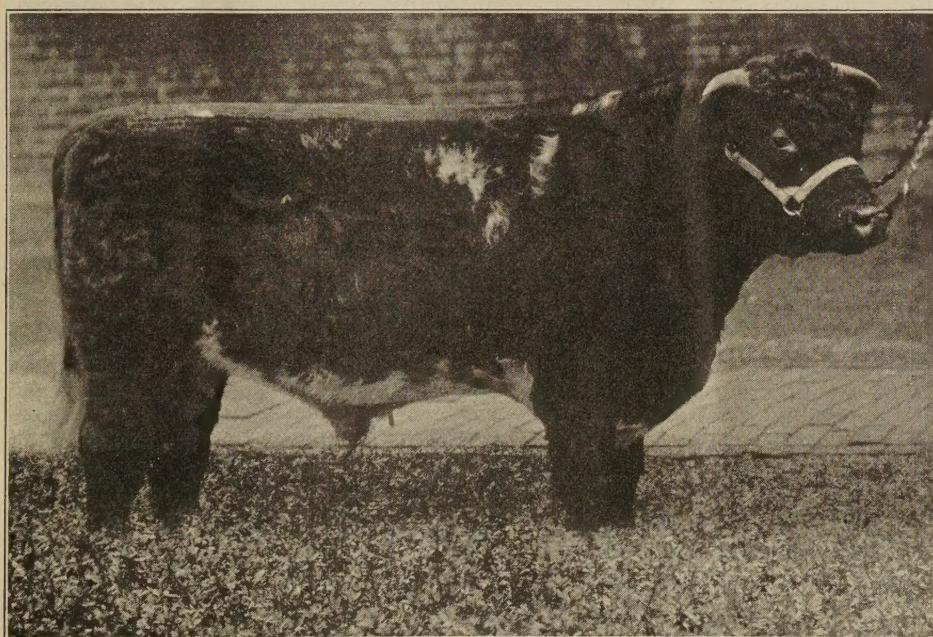
Cloverleaf Gloster, Grand Champion Female, American Royal, First Prize and Junior Champion, International, 1918.

farmer and stock raiser is no longer looked down upon by anyone. On the contrary he is regarded with envy by many who live in the towns and cities. The banker and the merchant now extend the glad hand when he drives to town in his sedan or limousine. The banker will offer him a check book of a special de luxe edition, with a handsome halftone of his first prize bull, neatly engraved on each particular check if he can be induced to deposit his swelling surplus. The farmer and stock producer, who lives in the corn-

belt, and owns a farm is now a capitalist. If he is the owner of one of our larger farms, with the usual machinery and essential complement of well-bred livestock, he is truly rich. Farmers and stock growers, almost without exception, are prosperous and most of them have ample capital to carry on their business.

According to the last Federal census, taken in 1910, the value of the farms in the United States, with their equipment and livestock, was approximately \$41,000,000,000. Land values, as well as the value of livestock, have increased tremendously since this census was taken eight years ago. Farm lands have nearly doubled in value. Many kinds of livestock have more than doubled, so that today we hardly think we are overstating when we say that \$70,000,000,000 to \$75,000,000,000 are directly invested in the farming business. If we take into account the capital invested in our packing plants, tanneries, leather manufacturing, elevator lines, flour mills, creameries, canning factories and many other industries that are part of our farm economy and directly dependent upon the land for their maintenance and support \$100,000,000,000 would probably not be an exaggerated estimate of the invested capital in agricultural and livestock production. The value of all the railroads in the United States, according to the appraisal made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is something less than \$17,000,000,000. These figures are cited to show that agriculture is our greatest industry and to call attention to the enormous wealth that the farmer and stock producer controls.

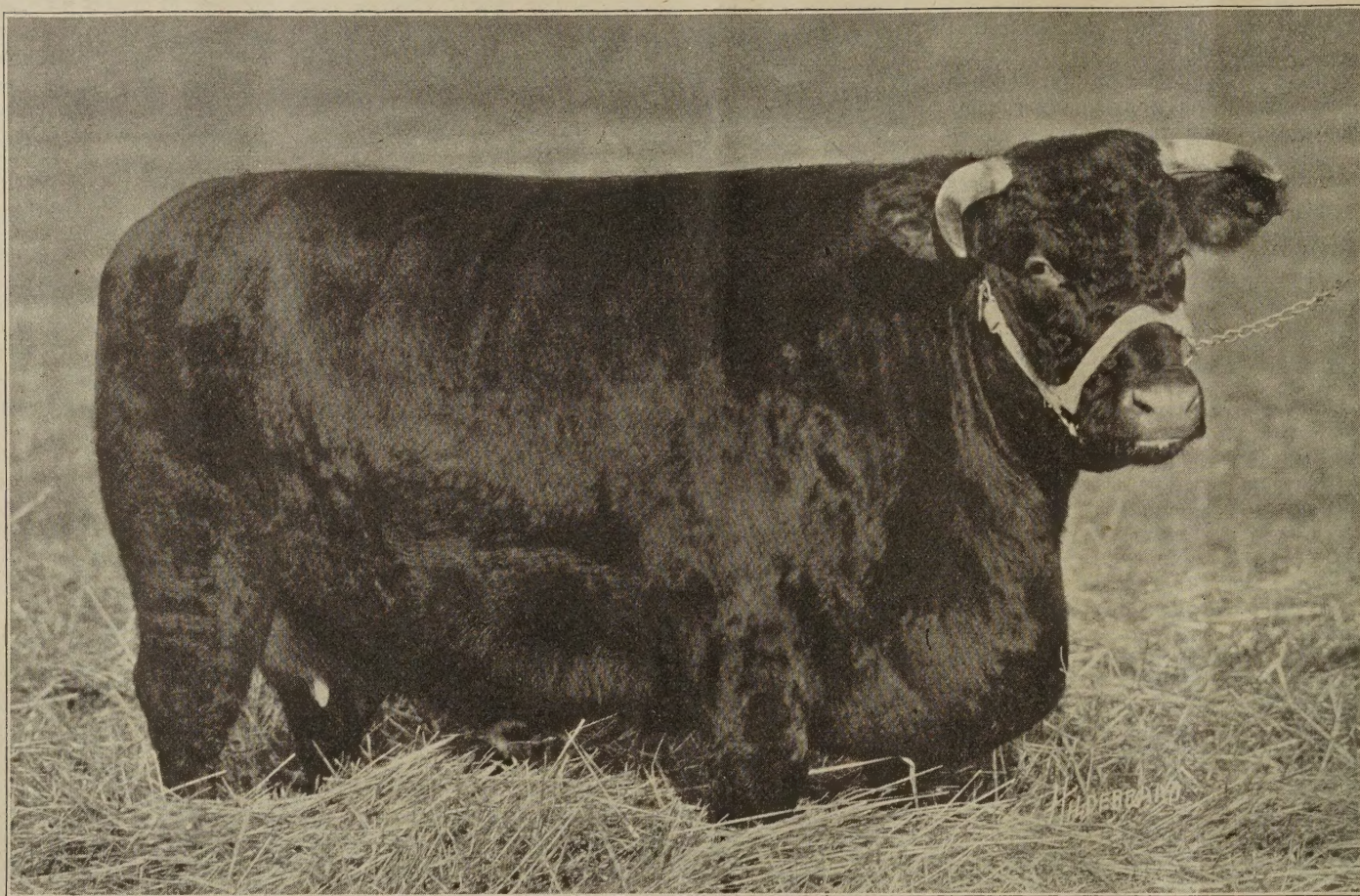
As further evidence pointing in the same direction we will cite some figures



Courtesy Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

Anoka Omega, Junior Champion, International, 1918. Sold in Anoka Sale, Waukesha, Wis., for \$12,000.



Courtesy John B. Thompson, Libertyville, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Goldie's Ruby, Senior and Grand Champion Female, International, 1918
Exhibited by Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.*

concerning Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming, that constitute the Eighth Federal Farm Loan District, one of the districts recently created by the Act of Congress, establishing the Federal Farm Loan banks. Statistics given out by the Federal Farm Loan Board about a year ago show that this district had a total farm valuation of \$7,158,965,252; a per capita wealth of \$2,358. Last year South Dakota, one of the youngest of the sisterhood of states, produced crops valued at \$366,000,000, a per capita production of the rural population of \$720 in a single year. The average value of the crop for each farm during the year was \$4,700. The value of Nebraska's crops per capita of rural population for the same year was in round numbers \$600; Iowa, \$505; Illinois, \$420, with other adjoining states well up to these figures.

A short time ago a quarter section farm in Lyon County, Iowa,—the extreme northwestern county, and one of the newest in the State,—sold for \$50,000. While this farm is well located near the county seat, it has no prospective value for town lot purposes. The buildings, while good, were not expensive. This county has within its borders twelve banks, the average capital of which is less than \$50,000. The value of the average farm in this county as shown by the census figures, exclusive of livestock and equipment, is \$33,306. Adding the machinery and livestock that naturally belong to such a farm, the value of the

entire plant would not be less than \$50,000. In this newest county, in the comparatively new state of Iowa, where land sold thirty-five years ago at \$5 and \$6 an acre, the average farm today has more invested capital than the average bank. While there are twelve banks in Lyon County there are 1,669 farms. Several farms in this splendid county contain 800 to 1,200 acres, fully equipped and well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs of excellent breeding. There are three banks in the county seat with a combined capital of \$250,000. Any one of these larger farms with its livestock and machinery could be sold at public auction for more than sufficient to buy all the banks in the county seat.

In Charles Mix County, South Dakota,—one of the far west counties, bordering on the Missouri River—and far from being fully developed, the average farm, according to the last census taken is worth \$24,253, exclusive of livestock and machinery. The average capital of the banks in that county is approximately \$20,000. In this new and only partially developed county more capital is invested in the average farm than in the average bank and there are several farms in Charles Mix County, any one of which represents sufficient capital to buy all the banks in this young and prosperous county. These counties referred to in Iowa and South Dakota are not isolated counties

different from others in these agricultural states. What has been said concerning these counties is substantially true in Nebraska, Kansas, and nearly all of the cornbelt states.

A few days ago we were talking with one of the oldest and best known Shorthorn breeders in the state of Missouri. He is also connected with one of the leading banking institutions in his section of the state. When his attention was called to some of the figures above quoted, he was surprised, but when he stopped to think, and was asked how much he had invested in his 800 acres and his splendid herd of Shorthorn cattle he frankly admitted that it was considerably more than the entire capital of the banking institution with which he is connected.

We happen to know a young man of energy and ambition who, a short time ago, was the cashier of a bank in northeastern Nebraska. Having some time on his hands after banking hours and being of an active disposition he purchased five acres of ground at the edge of town and commenced the breeding of pure-bred poultry. Two years ago he gave up his position in the bank and invested in a few Duroc hogs of approved type and best lines of breeding. A short time later he acquired a nearby quarter section. He had good business training and keeps accurate accounts. Last year his net profit in the breeding business was more than \$10,000.

The experience of this young banker is a striking illustration of conditions that now prevail in the breeding industry. It further illustrates the marvelous change in the relationship between the banker and the farmer.

The writer has seen the ups and downs of the breeding business the same as he has seen the ups and downs in other lines of business. He has seen financial panics and many failures in all of the different industries. Throughout his entire experience and in all his observation he has never known of a breeder of pure-bred stock who failed financially if he confined his ambition to breeding operations, gave his stock reasonable care and kept away from the dangers of speculation. We have known a number of speculators in registered breeding stock who have met with financial disaster. The actual producer, who has confined his investments to breeding animals, suitable for his needs, has always been able to weather financial storms and make a reasonable profit.

According to the last census, the population of the country has increased 20 percent during the past fifteen years. During this period the cattle of the country, instead of increasing, have actually diminished something more than two percent. Unless there is soon a marked increase in production of cattle, supply will not be able to keep in sight of demand. Beef prices are very strong at present, and notwithstanding the ending of the war may be pushed to a still higher level. Whatever may happen to other industries, cattle raising for many years yet to come is certain to be profitable to the producer.

With farms in the cornbelt selling readily at \$250 to \$300 an acre, it should be apparent to anyone that these values cannot be long maintained or go higher

without the highest efficiency on the farm. This means more thorough tillage and better livestock. Especially important is the cattle on the farm. While a number of farmers have improved their herds in a marked degree by the use of well bred bulls, on many farms the cattle lack breeding and are quite inferior.

With the advancing price of land it is of the utmost importance that all the roughness grown upon the farm should be utilized to the best advantage. Our experiment stations tell us that 40 percent of the value of the corn crop is in the stalks, husks and leaves if properly cured and preserved. This important part of the crop can no longer be largely wasted. It must be fed and converted into a high priced product. Cattle alone are adapted to the use of the greater part of this valuable feed. The better the cattle the greater the profit.

The Shorthorn breed has held its own against all comers and is admittedly the popular breed on our cornbelt farms. Other breeds may have their advantages for certain purposes. The cornbelt farmer demands size as well as feeding quality. In addition he requires a certain number of cows that are profitable at the pail. The Shorthorn fills the bill. When fed and finished they have the quality to bring the price and when driven on the stock yards scales, they pull down the beam. No breed has made greater improvement during the past decade and Shorthorn cattle are more popular today than ever before. According to the figures given out by the Shorthorn Breeders' Association a year ago the state of Iowa had more than 4,000 Shorthorn breeders. Illinois and Nebraska near 2,000 each, and other cornbelt states closely following. These figures show the popularity of the breed and its adaptability to cornbelt conditions.

The writer has called attention to the lack of organization on the part of the breeders in earlier days. Every breed now has an association incorporated under the law that is an effective power in the promotion of the breed that it represents. Some of the cattle societies are especially strong and powerful. We understand that the Shorthorn association has an income now of approximately \$275,000 per year. Near \$250,000 of this annual income is being used in prize money and the employment of the ablest and most intelligent advocates of pure-bred cattle. These special representatives of the Shorthorn interests are going about the country preaching the gospel of pure-bred stock for the high priced farm. An attractive and well edited magazine is being published by the Shorthorn Association as part of its educational plan. Other breed societies are doing effective work along similar lines. This organized effort with the widely scattered membership of these various associations cannot fail to accomplish wonderful results in the further improvement and wider distribution of pure-bred stock.

Most of our farmer boys are now being given a liberal education at our agricultural schools and elsewhere. They read the farm papers and livestock journals. They attend the leading fairs and principal livestock expositions. With their practical experience as a groundwork they are becoming expert judges of livestock, which tends to develop ambition to raise and breed the best. Many of our younger farmers, who, heretofore have taken no active interest in registered breeding stock, are now laying the foundation for pure-bred herds. This movement is sure to grow. It will not be long until any farmer who does not at least use a pure-bred bull in his cattle breeding opera-



Courtesy Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.

Photo by Risk

First Prize Aged Herd, American Royal and International, 1918

tions will be looked upon as deficient in practical knowledge and sound business judgment.

The breeding of pedigreed livestock affords a wide and fertile field for intelligent and profitable activity. There is also a fascination about it that grows as progress is being made. It stimulates the individual to put forth the best that is in him to produce animals of right blood lines and outstanding merit. With the enormous capital and many powerful influences that are now behind the breeding business, its future expansion is absolutely certain. The foundation upon which it rests is as solid as the rock of Gibraltar. Maximum production cannot be maintained without livestock as an important part of farm economy. Mixed farming with pure-bred stock as a prominent feature is at the very basis of a stable and prosperous agriculture, the nation's most dependable asset.

Even our friends in the towns and cities are becoming fairly well informed as to agricultural matters and livestock breeding. Many of this class are taking an active interest in rural life, and some of them are ambitious to be owners of land and become livestock breeders. The farm is now attractive; the telephone and automobile have eliminated distance. With electric lights, waterworks and sanitary sewerage that are within the reach of most any prosperous farmer, the tiller of the soil can have all modern conveniences and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of city life. In addition, he can have the advantages and pleasures of a country home. As a consequence of these modern conditions many who acquire wealth in other lines of business are turning with longing eyes toward the farm, and are justified in doing so.

The worn and tired slave of the mar-

ket place, as he motors through the cornbelt country, in the delightful autumn days, sees vast corn fields with rows of towering stalks crowned with dangling tassels, like files of plume-topped grenadiers; beautiful alfalfa and clover meadows stretch wide before him with even surface, placid as the bosom of a mountain lake; rich blue-grass pastures, upon which are grazing the finest herds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine give life and color to the scene; clear pebble-bottomed brooks with clumps of over-hanging trees lend their charm and beauty; big red barns, trimmed with white and many substantial and attractive homes, most of them strictly modern and up to date, complete the picture. As the enchanting song of the siren of the sea charmed the ancient mariner Ulysses when passing Calypso's beleaguered island, the lure of the land calls to him with an impelling force.

Regaining Popularity on the Range By W. A. Cochel

The early history of the range indicates that the native or long-horned Texas steer, which survived when conditions were most severe, was the most efficient animal under range conditions. Mature range cows then weighed from 750 to 800 pounds. The first great improvement came from the use of what is now termed the old-fashioned Shorthorn bulls, with their wide backs, deep hindquarters and large scale. Range cows resulting from this method of breeding frequently weighed as much as 1,250 pounds, when conditions were favorable. This added weight, however, where no addition feed or care accomplished it, made it impossible for the 1,250-pound cow to come through the severe winters in as good condition of flesh as those which weighed 750 pounds. The next change made in range herds was the introduction of bulls of other beef breeds, which have reduced the size of the range cattle to meet the shortage of feed. This has resulted in range cows weighing from 900 to 1,000 pounds each, or a compromise between the magnificent weights of the high-grade Shorthorn and the undersized native or long-horned cattle.

As cattle have increased in value, added weight is one of the most important factors to be considered on the range. It is even more important than rustling qualities, which are found in greatest perfection in scrub cattle. Range men realize this, hence the most progressive of them now provide either hay or cake in order to carry their cattle through the winter in strong, vigorous condition, and are again using Shorthorn bulls to increase weight. As Shorthorn blood has heretofore been used chiefly for the purpose of increasing the size of the cattle, no particular attention has been paid to the type or quality of bulls used. In a recent shipment to the range country bulls of other breeds valued as high as \$300 each were

secured to run on the same range with the cheapest Shorthorns available. The contrast in type was quite striking. Upon inquiry it was found that the theory that any bull which carried a Shorthorn pedigree and was of proper weight would bring desired results.

Shorthorn breeders should discourage this practice among range bull buyers, and try to induce them to take bulls of the very best type to the range country. If this were made a general practice it

would not be many years until Shorthorns would dominate the range as they do the farming sections of the country.

The steers winning the grand championship in the carload lots at the recent International, indicate how little attention is paid to the good work that Shorthorn cattle have done on the range. The S. M. S. Company makes it a practice to infuse as much Shorthorn blood into their herd as is possible without establishing Shorthorn colors. This load of steers carried the long, level rumps and deep hindquarters, with the natural thickness of flesh associated with an admixture of Shorthorn blood.

The group of three steers winning first in the grade and crossbred specials, although black and hornless were sired by a Shorthorn bull. They had the size, depth of body and weight which usually follows when Shorthorn blood is used, even though the casual observer who attributes a dominance in color to a dominance in blood would classify them as of other than Shorthorn breeding.

The senior yearling Shorthorn steer, California Marvel, weighed 250 pounds more than any other of the senior yearlings, either grade or crossbred, which came before the judge for championship.

The early maturing qualities of Shorthorn cattle was indicated in the class for junior steer calves. Three of the first four winners were sired by Shorthorn bulls. This class is one in which early maturity is the greatest factor.

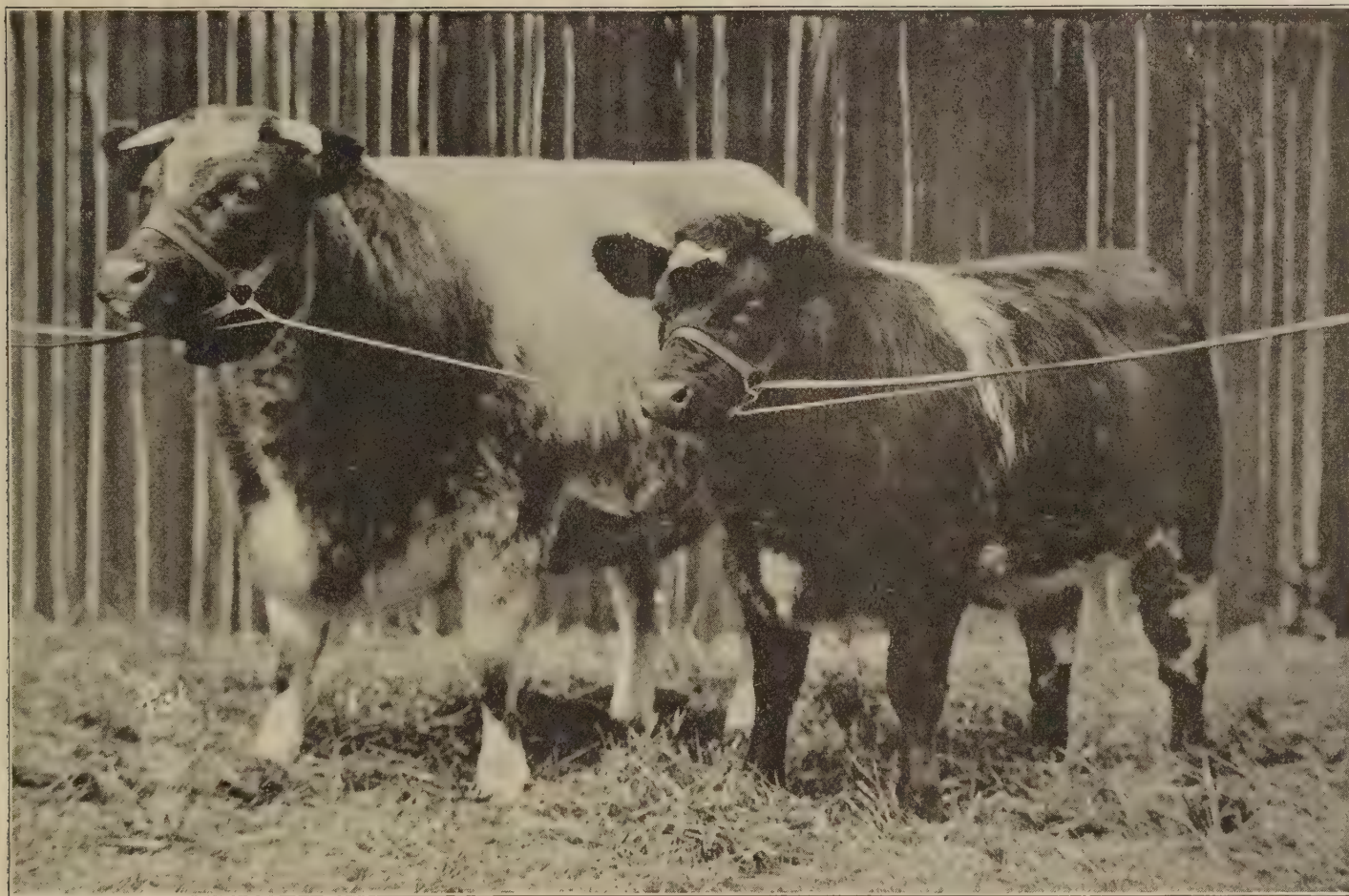
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Did you ever stop to think that there is only one breed that produces market topping steers and also cows that make high milk records? That breed is the Shorthorn and its record in beef and milk and butterfat production covers a long period, dating back in fact to the early history of bovine improvement. That is why the Shorthorn is the most responsive of all breeds for the farmer.



Courtesy W. L. Smith, Eutaw, Ala.

Royal Stamp, Junior and Grand Champion Bull, Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, 1918



Courtesy Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.

Photo by Risk.

Parkdale Victoria 8th, Sold in the International Sale for \$3,600 to Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo., and Parkdale Victoria 11th, First Prize Produce of Cow, American Royal, 1918

Latitude in Shorthorn Breeding

By Frank D. Tomson

For twenty years and more there have been repeated and emphatic warnings against the ever-growing tendency toward Scotch Shorthorns. Certain of the critics have expressed radical views and predicted dire results. They have regarded the tendency as a menace to the breed. Others holding moderate views have expressed the opinion that the inclination to Scotch Shorthorns was depriving the breed of many high-class animals that were not of Scotch breeding as the term is generally understood. Yet all of this time the tendency has been steadily and positively toward Shorthorns of Scotch blood lines. Not only this, but during this period the breed has admittedly made its greatest improvement, based on practical utility, that it has ever made—conditions that are of far-reaching significance and undoubtedly have had much to do in the further development of this Scotch tendency.

Let us analyze the situation a little without prejudice nor preference and for no other purpose than to make it a little clearer to those who may be in need of information on the subject.

In the first place it is evident that the predictions of disaster were not well

founded, for the breed has made remarkable improvement in the hands of many breeders and through the application of Scotch breeding. This we cannot ignore. It became apparent at the beginning of the present century, or even before, that Shorthorns of Scotch breeding quite generally were awarded the prizes at the fairs and shows. Unquestionably this fact had its effect in increasing the popularity of Scotch cattle. Previous to that the value of the Scotch type and Scotch blood was manifested in rejuvenating the breed and creating a standard that conformed more nearly to the farm and market needs. The old Bates type, through the narrow view of Bates pedigree adherents, was falling short when it came to practical utility. There was the lack of early maturity which is necessary under present farm economics. There was to an extent a lack of constitutional vigor—a vital requisite. And so it was that the far-seeing men of that day adopted the Scotch Shorthorn as developed by Amos Cruickshank and others as the type that would conform

to the existing and growing requirements of their time. We are told that among the Bates adherents there was a deep-seated attachment for their favored type and that they resented any effort to supplant this type with the more plebian Scotch. So keen did the rivalry become as to approach, in some instances, the point of bitterness. Yet the significant fact is that the Bates cattle gradually vanished from the scene of activity. Undoubtedly many worthy representatives that could have been profitably retained were discarded, but that was inevitable when a change of such sweeping extent was under way.

A perusal of the sale catalogs of the late nineties and the decade that followed reveals but a few Scotch Shorthorns offered. I remember well how the sellers used to dwell upon the strength of the Scotch contingent when the number aggregated eight or ten. Gradually this number was increased until an all-Scotch sale was heralded. And for more than a dozen years now all Scotch offerings have been frequently sent through the auction ring. Not all of these have measured up to the highest standard. Unquestionably many of them would have suffered in comparison with many



Courtesy J. H. McCroskey & Sons, Sprague, Wash.

Photo by Hildebrand

Breeding Cows at Meadow Lake Ranch

of the Bates individuals that had been discarded, but in the main the movement was in the right direction.

One of the persistent arguments of those opposed to the Scotch tendency has been that the possibility of improvement was restricted because of the limited scope within the Scotch boundaries and the necessary line breeding that would necessarily have to be practiced. But there is revealed such an aggregation of strains or families as to seem to dissipate at once the basis for such arguments. In order to impress this upon the readers I have listed herewith, in alphabetical order, the better known Scotch families. I do not pretend to have included them all, but with even this number, approximately eighty-five, the breadth of the Scotch foundation is suggested. It assures ample latitude in the combination of blood lines without close line breeding. It offers a foundation so broad as to leave little to be desired. There is much said in regard to the latitude in one or two of the rival breeds, but I am not aware of one that rests upon a foundation comparable in its scope with that of the Scotch Shorthorn. But let us read the list of the families that are acceptable to the more discriminating breeders; the families from which they would select their sires without hesitation if the individuality measured up to their standard. Here they are. Read them,

and as you read ask yourself whether there appears to be any suggestion of a menace to the breed's best development. Ask yourself what other breed within your knowledge is building on a foundation of such dimensions. Recall if you can the limited number of Bates families that were acceptable to those who directed Shorthorn popularity in the old days. Compare this list with those known as American sorts and you will be surprised in making the comparison.

It should be remembered that in a number of cases families have branched from these foundations given, further expanding the base. But enough has been said. Let us read the list.

Aconite	Bloom
Alexandrina	Blinkbonny
Amaranth	Clara
Athene	Claret
Acorn	Clipper
Acanthus	Crimson Flower
Augusta	Crocus
Avalanche	Cicely
Autumn Rose	Clipper
Averne	Countess
Airy Buckingham	Columbia
Beauty	Duchess of Gloster
Bonnie Belle	Dainty Dame
Broadhooks	Diamond
Butterfly	Dorothy
Buchan Lassie	Emma
Brawith Bud	Evangeline
Bessie	Fancy

Flora	Miss Ramsden
Fox Glove	March Violet
Goldie	Matchless
Gwendolyn	Nonpareil
Gypsy Maid	Orange Blossom
Graceful	Princess Royal
Goldendrop	Queen of Beauty
Jennie Lind	Raspberry
Jealousy	Roan Lady
Jilt	Rosewood
Kilblean Beauty	Rose of Strathallan
Lady Mary	Rosemary
Lady Dorothy	Rosebud
Lavender	Rosa Hope
Lovely	Secret
Lustre	Stamford
Lady Annie	Sunnyblink
Marchioness	Ury
Missie	Undine
Mayflower	Village Girl
Mina	Village Maid
Mary Ann of Lancaster	Violet Bud
Marigold	Victoria
Mysie	Village Blossom
	Wimple

In the foregoing list are named families that are generally accepted as of Scotch breeding. Not all are of Scotch origin, not all have been carried on from generation to generation by strictly straight Scotch crosses. However, the list may be accepted as fairly representative.

By way of explanation it should be understood that Cruickshank, Duthie, Marr and others among the constructive



Courtesy W. L. Smith, Eutaw, Ala.

Photo by Hildebrand

Pasture Scene at Meadow Brook Farm



Courtesy Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

Ten Head Winners of Stock Yards Special Trophy, American Royal, 1918. The Nine Calves in the Group Later Sold in the Anoka Sale for a Total of \$44,200, an Average of Practically \$5,000. The Bull in the left of the Picture is Lavender Sultan

Scotch breeders drew their foundations from other sources, such as Bates, Booth, and others. Upon the females thus selected were used the bulls of their favorite type and breeding. In this way the Cruickshank type was created and bred from one generation to another.

Occasionally sires having an infusion of other than Scotch blood have been used in Scotch herds with very useful results. There are those who hold to the opinion that it was this outcross in Whitehall Sultan that accounted for his wonderful potency. A similar situation is had in the case of Avondale, except that a larger percent of outside blood flowed in his veins. On the other hand Cumberland was an intensely bred Cruickshank, tracing, I believe, thirteen times directly to the champion of England. Cumberland did not have as good an opportunity to display his potency, for until the last two or three years of his usefulness he was used upon a herd of rather ordinary females. Numerous other instances might be recalled to illustrate the wonderful potency of intensely bred Scotch bulls, and other instances are not lacking in which the introduction of outside blood has had its improving effect. Perhaps no more striking illustration is available than that of the Linwood Golden Drops, which carried the cross of Underly Wild Eyes. The Scotch adherents as a rule do not deny that there have been beneficial results from such outcrosses, but in the main they have been inclined to the opinion that it was not necessary to go beyond the Scotch limits to obtain equally as useful results.

The breeders of Scotch cattle early recognized the value of the Scotch type in the making of Shorthorns that would yield the best return in the hands of the producers of commercial beef. Unquestionably there was an imperative need for such a type. The Scotch cattle filled the bill and consequently the Scotch strains became popular. The danger, if any danger existed, came from those who failed to differentiate between the productions that attained the Scotch standard and those that

merely represented the blood lines. Undoubtedly many men through lack of sound reasoning accepted Scotch breeding as the end itself, whereas it was merely a means to an end and that end—the making of Shorthorns of a type that would meet the farm, feed lot, and market requirements. Many men, observing the tendency, were inclined to specialize in Scotch pedigree. They bought Scotch cattle promiscuously, with only an incidental regard to the individuality. It was in such instances that the strain had its greatest menace. And yet, overcoming this and in the face of opposition and with whatever shortcomings actually attached to the Scotch movement, the progress has been all in one direction, and that toward a better standard more generally distributed. Perhaps it would not be just to say that there are individuals today of greater merit and excellence than existed in those other days before Scotch cattle came generally into use, but it is entirely appropriate to invite attention to the fact that a greater number—a much greater number—of Shorthorns of high individual excellence are found today than ever before. If any one doubts this let him visit the leading shows and make a careful study of the exhibits. Those like myself whose line of work necessitated personal visits of inspection to many breeding herds have long been impressed with the very decisive improvement that has come with the years and the general adoption of Scotch blood lines.

There is another phase that should not be lost sight of. It was the use of Scotch bulls on Bates and so-called American sorts that worked wonderful results. Probably it was this accomplishment that was the chief factor in turning favor to the all-Scotch productions. The theory being possibly that if a little was good, more would be better. Not a few contend, and with no little justification, that the Scotch blood had its greatest usefulness when applied on these other foundations. In the failure to acknowledge and give full credit and standing to the productions resulting from this combination probably lies the principal error that has attached to the Scotch situation. Undoubtedly many Scotch-topped Shorthorns of various well-known and useful families have been allowed to pass from the hands of skilled breeders, and to an extent thus lost to the breed, that should have been retained. But if I gauge the situation correctly that tendency has been checked and there has been gradually developing a greater regard and a more earnest quest for individual excellence—a recognition of its value in breed improvement.

Those who may be appropriately referred to as the leading breeders are manifesting an independence in their selection of herd sires that was not evident a few years ago. In this independence—this freedom of selection—lies one of the safeguards against carrying the Scotch sentiment too far. In the making of a breed of livestock there devel-



Courtesy W. W. Parkhill, Sigourney, Ia.

Pasture Scene



Courtesy Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.

Photo by Hildebrand

First Prize Calf Herd, International, 1918

op fads and preferences for certain strains. It is inevitable, and in this respect the Shorthorn breed is not different from others. It is useless to suggest that the attitude of the breeders be governed wholly by the discriminations and preferences of the packing-house buyer or the creamery. There are other considerations which play an equally important part in the shaping of their purposes. I believe with the present extent with which Shorthorns are being produced and their wide distribution under the ownership of practical men that the breed is entering upon a period of improvement that will surpass even the remarkable achievement of the past score of years. One of the contributing factors to this is breed competition. Had it not been for the introduction of Scotch blood back in those stormy days the Shorthorn would have made an unfavorable showing against the determined and aggressive Hereford and Angus hosts. Through its introduction, however, the breed has never ceased to make progress and is gaining favor more widely and more rapidly than ever in its long and interesting history.

There is yet another phase, the importance of which must not be underestimated. Shorthorns other than of Scotch families still largely predominate in numbers. They steadily carry a larger proportion of Scotch blood through the use of Scotch bulls. They are serving the needs of practical cattle breeders, rangemen, farmers, and dairymen in all parts of the country. Their value should not be discounted. Their usefulness should be perpetuated, and

in their increasing numbers is provided an enlarging market for Scotch bulls. If a Shorthorn cow yields an excessive flow of milk the owner, in the hope of producing others of the same capacity, naturally favors the combination of blood lines which she represents. It is

results he is after. The producer of Shorthorn steers tops the market. His hope and purpose is to produce other shipments similar in quality in the hope of again reaching the top, and naturally relies upon the same source. The exhibitor is awarded the championship on his entries and he justly places a high estimate upon the ancestry that produced them. It is when Shorthorns of superior worth are bred that breeders hold in high favor the strains and combinations of blood lines from which they came.

The breeding of Shorthorns is a business adapted to nearly every farm and suitable to all sections. The largest profits accrue, other things being equal, to the man who produces and develops animals of high individual excellence. As indicated above, there will always exist a tendency to popularize various strains of breeding, but evidence is not lacking that such popularity has its foundation in intrinsic value.

There is great need of conserving every pure-bred Shorthorn possessed of suitable merit that the requirements of expanding trade may not go unsatisfied. Happily preference in the matter of strains of breeding is inclining more and more to the actual worth of such strains to further improve the standards. We have safely passed through the period that many looked upon in its earlier years as a crisis and have entered a field of unlimited possibilities for achievement. We enjoy today a unanimity of sentiment and purpose such as the breed has never experienced in all its history.



Courtesy A. G. Cornforth, Elbert, Col.

Forest Glen Sultan

Early Recollections of Shorthorn Breeding

By B. O. Cowan

Santa Monica, Cal.

A request for some personal experiences or observations from the life of others sent my thoughts scudding back over the last half century. The narration of experiences, if judiciously selected, may be interesting and possibly helpful, but there is a danger that they may prove tiresome and unprofitable. Any observing breeder of twenty-five or more years experience ought to be able to relate incidents of interest and value to new breeders. But in "experience meetings," as in automobile driving, a brake is sometimes of far more importance than "a self-starter." My experience with Shorthorns began on a farm in Northwest Missouri, when I was "a wee, wee boy," as Harry Lauder puts it in his joyous sailor song. This was in the early days of the civil war, and soon after the close of that conflict my father established a herd of pure-breds. As very few incidents connected with my own herd seem to me likely to be of any special interest or profit to readers of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, I shall draw from the history of my father's herd as being more likely to answer the purpose. When it was established, in 1867, very few herds existed west of the Mississippi river. It was a success from the start, and the purchase in 1872 of Loudon Duke 6th, a noted show bull and a subsequent great sire, gave the herd such excellent advertising that it in a few years became the parent of several good herds in Missouri, Iowa,

Kansas and Nebraska. At fairs held in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, from 1872-5, Loudon Duke 6th was beaten but once, and his produce were very successful in the prize ring. As a yearling Loudon Duke 6th was a winner at Kentucky and Ohio Fairs in 1871, and at the State Fair in Springfield, where I was in college. I saw the bull and made a report to my father of his merit. The following winter I met my father at Cincinnati and went with him to visit Shorthorn herds of Kentucky, and during that visit he bought Loudon Duke 6th for \$3,000 from Wm. Warfield. At present this will seem a very moderate price for a bull of such exceptional merit, but at that time it was a strong price except for certain lines of Bates' blood. As we went through the pastures of Grassmere and examined the many fine cows, I remember my father greatly admired Loudon Duchess 2nd, dam of Loudon Duke 6th, and her wonderful merit had an influence in the decision to buy the bull. No breeder of discrimination will buy a herd bull without some knowledge of his sire and grandsire, and it is also quite important that he know something of the ancestors in the female line.

Loudon Duke 6th, did for my father's herd what other great bulls have done for breeders in all periods of Shorthorn

history—he greatly improved the herd and created a strong demand for its produce. Among the good herds built up from the produce of this one was that of Richard Daniell, Gilmore, Neb., who in his time had one of the best herds in Nebraska. Two other herds similarly founded were those of Robert Scott, Pawnee City, Neb., and John McCoy, Sabetha, Kan. The last-named herd is still in existence and some of its massive cows have the blood of Loudon Duke 6th. When calves of this bull were sold at \$300 to \$1,000 each farmers who were aghast at the extravagance of his purchase began to take more interest in registered Shorthorns. But the incident in his history that especially justified his purchase and emphasized the value of an impressive sire was a sale Aug. 18, 1875, at Ottumwa, Iowa, mainly of his produce, at an average of \$535. This sale was made necessary by a visitation of grasshoppers in such vast number that the pastures and grain fields in northwest Missouri were eaten bare in the spring of 1875. Col. J. W. Judy, then in his prime as a great auctioneer, cried the sale, and his audience was a fair representation of the leading breeders of the surrounding states. One of the choice helpers of the sale was Loudon's Minna, that sold for \$1,000 to S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Iowa, was resold a few months later for \$2,550 and won a gold medal at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. Day Bros., Utica, Iowa, took several



Courtesy Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.

Useful Females in the Day & Rothrock Pastures

Photo by Hildebrand



Courtesy Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

Winners of the Senor Pereda Cup, Offered for the Best Three Bulls Bred and Owned by Exhibitor. Having Been Won Twice in Succession the Cup now rests with Anoka Farms

head, and D. M. Moninger bought a cow, and the bull calf which she was carrying became sire of the remarkable steers which he afterward exhibited at the shows held on the lake front in Chicago. The cattle were kept on a farm near Ottumwa for two months prior to the sale and a neighboring farmer became very much interested in them. An hour before the sale he told some of his friends he would have five of those heifers if they cost him \$100 each. The sale opened with one of his choice, and the first bid was \$500 and the heifer sold for \$900. This farmer, as he told me afterward, never made a bid, though a few years later he became a breeder of Shorthorns. The bulk of these cattle were bought by Iowa breeders, though some went to Illinois and Missouri

herds, and it was a satisfaction to learn later that they proved useful cattle.

This was during the time of the color craze, and that foolish fad was having some influence on values, though not so much as it did later. Loudon Duke 6th was the shade of red that old-time breeders called "cherry red," and my father was quite well satisfied with that, as with the bull's remarkable merit. At a district fair a reporter for a city daily was so persistent in his solicitations for "a write up" that some data was given him on which to hang a little story. Imagine my father's disgust and wrath when the report described Loudon Duke 6th as "a beautiful Vandyke brown." While this bull gave the Forest herd the prestige it had for many years, imp. Scottish Lord

proved a worthy successor as a breeder, though he was not as a show bull. He was bought from Col. W. A. Harris and came into our herd shortly before it was transferred to my ownership. He was sire of the unbeaten young herd of 1892 and the prize winning heifers shown at the Columbian Exposition in 1893. He was bred by Amos Cruickshank and imported by Jas. I. Davidson. There is no requisite to success in cattle breeding that ought to be more persistently and thoroughly impressed on new breeders than impressive sires. With such a bull a breeder may have the satisfaction of having his herd rated among the best, but with one only fair merit he will accomplish no definite good for the breed and only moderate success for himself.

There is no branch of human endeavor in which men are uniformly successful, but a retrospect of my experience with Shorthorns calls up many earnest, noble men who made a distinct success of the business, both in the improvement of their herds and in financial returns. Then, too, the high class of men with whom the business brings one in contact is a distinct satisfaction and should be an inducement worthy of consideration. With the present excellent prices of Shorthorns and a brilliant outlook for future demand there seems to me no reason for optimism. Under such conditions the farmer who has proper equipment and doubts his ability to succeed with Shorthorns has a low estimate of his business ability.



Courtesy E. S. Croxton, Angola, Ind.

Posing at the County Fair



Courtesy H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Photo by Hildebrand

Winners of the Senor Pages Cup at the International, 1918. Offered for the Best Three Bulls by One Sire, Bred and Owned by Exhibitor

Old Days and New Ones

By John Clay
Chicago, Ill.

During the week of the International a stranger came in to call; at least he looked strange, but it turned out to be Mr. Thomas J. Bigstaff of Mount Sterling, Kentucky. He came at a busy hour, so I asked him to come to dinner, which he did. As the Scotch folks say, we had a night's cracking. The evening, which slipped away all too fast, almost with golden wings, revived many pleasant memories. Over thirty-nine years ago one October day I met Jim Bigstaff, the above gentleman's father, at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago. With true Southern conservatism the son still goes to that hostelry. What a famous place it was in those days! Then it covered the whole block and was run in a masterly way by the owner, Mr. J. B. Drake (whose sons now own the Blackstone) and his able assistants, Sam Turner and Sam Parker. They were some Sams!

James Bigstaff, who was a neighbor of the late Tom Corwin Anderson, was a cautious, conservative Kentuckian, a farmer, banker and general utility man in his district. In those days I went frequently to Kentucky to Shorthorn sales and to transact other business, and once, if not twice, I stayed at the above gentleman's hospitable home. It was a land of plenty. The first morning I was at his house, about 6:30, there was a tap at the door. Enter Mr. Bigstaff with a big brown jug and behind him a gentleman of color with a silver pitcher of ice water and a bunch of mint and a

sugar bowl. "Colonel," he said, "it is a Kentucky custom to take an eye-opener in the mornin'," and forthwith proceeded to concoct a mint julep. Then with a breezy word or two I was left to dress and enjoy the mixture. It was nice, but decidedly naughty. When I got down to breakfast I was ready figuratively to fight the bos'n of the boat, and for the balance of the day I carried around a splitting headache. That ended eye-openers for all time with me.

We took in a lot of Shorthorn country and inspected several herds. My recollections are of the pleasantest kind. There was blue grass galore and lovely shade trees and fine old-fashioned homesteads. The roads were fine, and you thought of dear old England with her oaks and rich meadow lands. Among other places we visited Abe Renick, then an old man with quick, keen eyes, although his hand was shaky. I had seen specimens of the Rose of Sharon at Dunmore, Scotland, but here was their home and the man who made them famous. They were wonderfully neat, like peas in a pod. A lot of the young stock, if I recollect rightly, were the produce of the 4th Duke of Geneva. He was a fine, rangy bull and crossed well with Renicks' beauties. Ben Vanmeter was sitting with the old man when I called about noon. They were

busy consulting a volume of the Herd Book and I evidently broke in on an earnest discussion. Old Ben was Abe's adviser. From the porch you saw the matrons grazing, a great profusion of grass almost up to their knees. Farther afield were about fifty Shorthorn steers with the Rose of Sharon mark on them. Sharp at noon the herdsman came into the parlor with several toddies. They were handed around. Then the herdsman put the glass to the old man's lips and down went the bourbon. It looked like a stage scene.

Shortly after we went into the dining-room, where Aunt Julia in a gorgeous colored dress presided. The above lady was housekeeper, partner and deep in the old man's counsels. She was clever, a good judge of character, and she could stir up a good deal of dust when she considered it necessary. As at most other southern homesteads, a lot of darkies, young and old, were lying about. It was a sort of patriarchal scene, as in old biblical times, with a pastoral setting unequaled on this continent. It always looks to me as if that country was intended for a bovine home where cattle of the highest type should be produced, but whether from want of interest, ability or location, the glory seems to have departed. We might go a little further and speculate as to whether this delightful land ever recovered from the Bates craze. While Renick and his neighbors were great in their way, they did not appreciate the changes that were coming



Courtesy C. A. Branson, Cadiz, Ohio.

A Suitable Environment for Handling a Breeding Herd

in our cattle industry. Idealism was left behind; commercialism filled the center of the cattle arena. Other breeds, other tribes of Shorthorns came upon the scene and the call was not only for weightier, but early maturing bullocks. The achievements of John G. Gillette were eclipsed, placed in the background by Kerrick, Dan Black, John Imboden and a host of followers. It would be a poor and prejudiced mind that could not draw a lesson from the old days on the lake front and the International of today. The level but monstrous McMullen or Clarence Kirklevington, champion on foot and block, turning the scale at 2,400 pounds; compare them with California Favorite or Fyvie Knight 2d. It is a shifting sand, this cattle proposition, and a good deal of a gamble. Fashion has a lot to do with it, and common sense is dethroned for awhile, but only for a time. It regains its level. To their credit these old Kentuckians kept the Shorthorn lamp burning when the breed passed through distressful times. They overrid the doctrines and example of Tommy Bates; they ran riot on color, they sacrificed bone and breadth for pedigree and neatness, all grievous faults, but they kept the home fires burning. Against egotism they put enthusiasm and in their mistakes mirrored below the surface was honest and noble effort.

Jim Bigstaff was one of that band, not prominent as a great breeder, but a builder in his quiet way. He was shrewd, looking ahead, and he may have doubted in his own mind the vagaries in the paths of pedigree, traveled by his neighbors. Anyway he told his son Tom after he had done a good job at feeding cattle that he could take a holiday, go to Europe, see America, in fact, gave him a free hand. And he would pay the bill. This young man, about 18 years of age, had college in front of him, and he could not make the European trip in time to take his place in his alma mater, so he decided to go to Canada and take a month there, and the other night he unfolded many a forgotten fact and incident. He came straight to Bow Park, where John Hope and I were keeping bachelor hall. We had a fine old English woman, a servant typical of an ivy-covered mansion, with a garden full of old-fashioned flowers. Every day at noon she gave us a three-course dinner, cooked it and served it with a dignity and grace worthy of the ancestral halls of her native shire. Dead these many years, she rests in a humble grave by the shores of Lake Ontario, but a truer, better soul never lived. Tom Bigstaff, young and lusty, away from home for his first visit, wondered at what to us was the simple style of Canadian ways.

In old Kentucky everything was put on the table at once, and it was a sort of go-as-you-please, primitive, but easily done. It was endless joy for him to wander about the barns and see the best of the cattle getting ready for the show yard or sale ring. He harked back to 4th Duke of Clarence, saying he was the best bull he ever looked upon, and his memory also took him back to 51st Duke of Oxford, a red bull that did good work as a breeder, though not great as an individual. We rode away through country lanes, amid orchards and saw golden grain fall before the self-binder, then a modern invention and not very perfect in those days. Then we made a pilgrimage to the college at Guelph and took in that seat of agricultural learning. It seemed but yesterday as we talked over those days, one remark leading to another, and we heard the sound of our springy steps as we walked down the velvet vistas that lay behind us. Then we rested awhile and talked of modern days. How changes had come. How Kentucky, once the cradle of pure-bred stock, had lost its prestige. History repeats itself. The history of the Shorthorn is no exception. What Kirklevington was to Britain, Kentucky was to the States. Both have faded away. The genius of Bates is but a passing word, a memory, and so Robert Alexander, Abe Renick and a host of others, mighty in their day, have passed into the shadow. But the glory of Kentucky will never die as long as blue grass waves in summer breezes or peeps up from its folds of russet brown in winter days.

One thought more, and it is exemplified by the International and the above circumstances. Its power of attraction brings people from the ends of the continent. It broadens our views. You rub shoulders with the Southerner, the Maine man, a MacGregor from Brandon, Manitoba, or a Gordon True from the Golden Pacific. It widens a narrow vision. Dogmatism, egotism, conceit go into the melting pot and the floating dross is thrown away. And there has come a better spirit than in the old days; a more sporting one. Defeat in the ring is taken in good part. The discipline taught at our colleges has done much to further the calm and brave spirit which a disappointed exhibitor has to assume when he sees his year's work and ambition topple over as his animal has to leave the arena without a ribbon.

Shorthorn Activity in Western Canada

By Hon. Duncan Marshall

Minister of Agriculture
Alberta, Canada

Registered Shorthorn cattle have been steadily increasing, both in numbers and in popular favor, in western Canada. The disappearance of the range and the increase in the number of farm homes established on the western prairies has brought this about. There has been, of recent years, a very large demand for Shorthorn bulls in western Canada, which has induced many farmers to put in pure-bred breeds to

supply this demand. Good prices for wheat has placed these farmers in a position where they could become discriminating buyers, and a great many of them began with a foundation of not only good individual merit, but of the choicest breeding as well.

In Manitoba, show herds of Shorthorns have been famous for the past twenty years and many of the best show cattle to be found in either Canada or the United States were purchased by breeders in this prairie province. Not only was this true, but a great many good cattle were imported from Scotland to improve these prairie herds, and as the pure-bred business moved west both Saskatchewan and

Alberta have had many good herds established within their boundaries; in fact, during the year 1918, taking both the eastern and western show, the most of the premier awards were won by western Shorthorn herds.

Numerous private and public sales have been made at good prices during the past few years, but the western Shorthorn men are now contemplating a real Shorthorn sale, to be held probably about the first of April next. Though plans are not fully matured for it yet, the location will probably be at Brandon, Man., and the sale will be a joint affair among the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The proposal is to hold a Shorthorn Congress and Sale, the cattle to be judged one day and sold the following

day, and if the plans mature for this event it is the intention of the breeders to go deep into their herds to offer as good a lot of cattle both as to individuality and breeding as has been put up at public auction for some time.

They will endeavor at this sale to set a standard for western Shorthorns, and to present an offering to the public that will indicate the type and quality of cattle in the hands of western Canadian breeders. It is proposed to sell about two hundred head, so that it may be worth the while of purchasers to attend this sale. At the last Chicago congress quite a few of the best cattle came to breeders in western Canada, and the generous treatment of the American Association to exhibitors of American cattle in Canada was much appreciated by owners of such in our Canadian west. We have been liberal

buyers of cattle in the west, both from eastern Canada and from across the line in the States, and we hope that reciprocity of purchases both east and south will long remain a characteristic of our cattle trade.

Several of our large breeders have made good auctions in past years, but this will be the first joint effort of the western breeders to put on a sale that will represent probably forty or fifty herds, and that will bring before the purchasing public in one collection representatives of a considerable number of our good herds, and in the offering will be found some of our choicest cattle. This will be a big event in Shorthorn history in western Canada, and we hope it will be attended not only by a large number of Canadian breeders but by a large number of American breeders as well.



Courtesy I. M. Forbes & Sons, Henry, Ill.

Daughters of O. K. in the Linwood Pastures

Photo by Hildebrand

What the Pure-Bred Herd Brings to the Home

By Mrs. Harry T. Forbes

Topeka, Kansas

Before me is a beautiful picture. A group of Shorthorns, red, white and roan, feeding on roughness in a wooded lot. Such a picture is food for thought. What does such a herd mean to the home of its owners?

I use the word owners because it has been my observation that where there is a herd of pure-breds every member of the family has an interest in it. The man who chooses raising pure-breds as a part or the whole of his business in life, is usually the kind who is big enough and broad enough to carry his wife and family along with him in his business. Such a herd brings to the home much pleasure, contentment and satisfaction in a work, which is continually striving for something better, and lasting friendships with co-workers, fieldmen and those who have an interest in what we are doing. On the whole the keeping and maintaining of such a herd has a refining influence.

To enter into detail on some of the points which affect the home, I believe that a herd of pure-breds puts more

system in things about a farm and home, for to be successful in any undertaking one must have system. And with the breeder this means from the care and feeding to a well arranged desk for bookkeeping, correspondence and pedigrees. With this much system established, all other lines of work about the place become more systematic, which usually include better arrangement of buildings and fences. Also enables securing of competent help.

The good literature which comes to our homes through the pure-bred channel is a source of much enjoyment and profit. How much we all appreciate *THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA*, "*The Shorthorn World*," "*The Breeder's Gazette*," and many other splendid farm publications. We learn to study the advertisements with a keen interest, not only the ones of our own favorite breed, but of pure-bred stock

of all kinds, and this gives us a vision of the vastness of the livestock industry of the world. I want to mention Mr. Sanders' books, especially "*At the Sign of the Stock Yards Inn*," that masterpiece which should be placed in every district school library, to inspire our girls and boys to strive for the best things which rural life affords. There is the private and public sale catalogs and our daily market reports.

The privilege of extending the hospitality to our homes to those who come on business and in the interest of the herd is a pleasure. Personally, on our list of priceless friends, are many that have been made through the medium of the Shorthorn herd.

For the woman who is identified with the work of breeding Shorthorns the lot is a happy one, if she will but avail herself of many pleasant opportunities which are afforded.

The financial end of the business has its charm and of course is most essential, but is small compared with the pleasure and fascination of the work.

Records of Milking Shorthorns

We present here what we assume is the last contribution of this nature written by the late Fred J. Curtin, Dalton, Mass. It was sent in toward the close of September in response to a previous request and is a strong and convincing appeal for the Milking Shorthorn, such as was expected from its gifted author.

Rarely has any enterprise had a more earnest and zealous advocate than the Milking Shorthorn interests enjoyed in Mr. Curtin. He recognized the inherent qualities of the Shorthorn as adapted to the farmers' requirements. He knew the need for milk production and believed that the farmers of the eastern states as elsewhere had their best opportunity for success when this was combined with beef production to a reasonable degree. Mr. Curtin was not a milking enthusiast to the extent that he regarded the Shorthorn cow as a milking machine pure and simple. Nor did he believe the farmers' interests were best served when they relied on the cows of any breed for this purpose. He championed the type that could be depended on to yield both milk and beef in paying quantities. He occupied a safe middle ground and in doing so he accurately conceived the characteristics and advantages of the Shorthorn.

Mr. Curtin fell a victim to the influenza, which developed into pneumonia. He had not yet reached his twenty-ninth year, but he had accomplished a great work in the development of sentiment for his favored standard. His death is a profound loss to the Milking Shorthorn interests. His achievements as secretary of the New England Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association and as manager of Flinstone Farm were of far-reaching importance in extending the influence of the Milking Shorthorn.

THE EDITOR.

"The farmers' cow with the most widespread distribution and which has made good in the greatest number of instances, is the Milking Shorthorn. This pre-eminent position has been obtained solely on its own merits, for it has not had the advantages of persistent publicity such as has been given the dairy breeds.

"Our increasing population, with its greater demand for milk and meat and grain, together with the passing of the large grazing areas and the decrease in the amount of grain feeds available for cattle feeding, call attention to a situation of increasing seriousness in food production of all kinds. This, combined with the labor situation, demands reorganization of existing systems of farming in many sections.

"Farm management surveys have shown conclusively that the most successful farms are those having the largest numbers of animal units. Farm roughages must be converted into something salable for cash and which takes the least fertility, at the greatest profit, from the land. Common sense dictates the necessity of a monthly income. The labor situation is acute. How, then, can a fully stocked farm have a monthly income and dispense in a large measure with labor? The answer is: The Milking Shorthorn, an animal combining milk and beef-making ability in a most remarkable degree.

"There is a limit to the number of dairy cows one man can successfully handle, and usually this number is not sufficient to consume the roughages produced on the farm, and they must be consumed to advantage if the best returns from the farms are to be realized.

"Farms keeping Milking Shorthorns have a great advantage, because they

have an animal that will produce profitably at the pail and furnish a desirable carcass of beef. A farm can keep as many milking Shorthorns as can be conveniently handled, or as may seem desirable to milk for the monthly cream check. The skim milk can be fed to the calves, which later, as feeders, with a minimum of attention will be profitably converting the farm roughages into meat and manure, increasing both the farm's income and the fertility of the land. The value of the Shorthorn as a profitable consumer of roughages is well known, which is a great point in their favor, now that grain feeds are not so readily available. The Shorthorn, by reason of its natural digestive capacity, obtains the greatest value from its feed and produces well with a minimum of grain.

"The greatest profits from dairying are only realized from a breed which is naturally fecund, for successful dairying depends upon the normal annual freshening of the cow. The strength and ruggedness of the Shorthorn enable them to breed readily and regularly and at the same time give a profitable flow of milk. A few instances of this prolificness and producing ability are here mentioned:

"Charlotte B. averaged 10,118.4 lbs. for eight consecutive years; Mamie's Minnie, with a record of 16,201.7 lbs. and a three-year average of 15,160 lbs. also averaged 11,867 lbs. every milking period of her life. Mamie's May averaged over 10,000 lbs. for four years. Mamie's Minnie and Mamie's May were daughters of Mamie Clay 2d, who averaged 10,640 lbs. for five consecutive years. Rose of Glenside averaged 9,417 lbs. for seven years. Imp. Conishead Waterloo 11th averaged 8,612 lbs. for six years, and

her daughter, Snowdrop Waterloo, averaged 8,522 lbs. for six years. Doris Clay, former world's butter champion, with a record of 17,241.5 lbs. of milk and 653.35 lbs. of fat, has several average records over 10,000 lbs. of milk, and her dam produced ten high-class calves and an average of 8,057 lbs. of milk for ten years.

"English cows have made records creditable, when it is considered that they have been consistently shown, which has a tendency to decrease the milk yield.

"Darlington Cranford 4th averaged 7,806 lbs. for six years. Darlington Cranford 5th averaged 10,174 lbs. for ten years and won many prizes. Darlington Cranford 6th was the dam of Darlington Cranford 20th, who averaged 8,600 lbs. her first three years in milk, and also of Darlington Cranford 22d, 12,905 lbs., and of Darlington Cranford 23d, 10,426 lbs.; Darlington Cranford 24th, that averaged 10,456 lbs. her first four years in milk, and of Darlington Cranford 27th, that averaged 9,328.1 lbs. her first six years in milk. Darlington Cranford 10th, a half sister of Darlington Cranford 6th, averaged 8,264.6 lbs. for five years and was shown and in the money four times in 1910 and twice in 1911. Dorothy, a daughter of Darlington Cranford 4th, averaged 10,536 lbs. of milk for eleven years and won many prizes. Blossom 5th averaged 8,652.3 lbs. for ten years. Melody 13th averaged 8,842.6 lbs. her first four years in milk and won second prize at the London Dairy Show. Eaglethorpe Amy 5th averaged her first four years in milk 11,888 lbs., producing 86 lbs. in one day and 586.5 lbs. in one week. Strawberry averaged 10,500 lbs. for fifteen years and produced well and bred regularly till 27 years of age.

Feathers averaged 10,259 lbs. for five years.

"As is seen by a study of these records, Milking Shorthorns compare very favorably with any dairy breed as milk producers. In fact, Milking Shorthorns made more advanced registry records in the first eight years of their official testing than did the Holstein and the Ayrshire in the first 16 years of their testing. The Shorthorn records, too, have been made on farmers' farms, and not on farms devoted to the making of forced records. A Vermont Cow-Testing Association member keeping Milking Shorthorns found in checking up his records recently that four of his cows had made a net profit over all feed costs of \$282. This return was for the butterfat only, which had sold for an average of slightly under 48c per pound. The skim milk was retained and fed to the calves on the farm, many of which have sold for good prices.

"If milk production is the standard by which cows should be judged, the Shorthorn leads them all. In England, on war-time rations, there have been made records as follows: In 1915-16 over two hundred cows entered the Register of Merit of the British Milking Shorthorn Society with records better than 8,000 lbs.; thirty-two made over 10,000 lbs. and there was a top of nearly 14,000 lbs. In 1916-17 five cows made over 13,000 lbs., two over 12,000 lbs., ten over 11,000 lbs., thirty-three over 8,000 lbs., sixty-six over 6,000 lbs. These records are computed a little differently from over here, as the cow's production is taken from September 30th of one year to October 1st of the next year, so that there are many incomplete records in addition to those mentioned.

"There are more Records of Merit Shorthorn cows in Ireland than there are cows of any other blood. The Irish Shorthorn Breeders' Association Register of Dairy Cattle included up to 1917, 2,673 Shorthorn

cows of all ages, of which 487 made between 5,000 and 6,000 lbs. of milk; 1,601 made between 6,000 and 8,000 lbs. of milk; 488 made between 8,000 and 10,000 lbs. of milk, and 106 made over 10,000 lbs. of milk. Those making below 6,000 were all prior to 1912, in which

Milking Shorthorn is an animal that will provide a prime beef carcass, either in itself or in its progeny. There have been several instances lately where cast cows have sold for 12c a lb., live weight, returning over \$200 a head as beef. In all breeds there are aging, unprofitable



Courtesy Finlay McMartin & Sons, Claremont, Minn.

Photo by Hildebrand

Roan Maud, Grand Champion Milking Shorthorn Female, International, 1918

year the standard for Registration was raised from 5,000 to 6,000 lbs. for each lactation period. It should be borne in mind that Ireland is a small farm country and that these records have been made on very many farms and under widely different conditions, indicating the natural ability of the Milking Shorthorn to produce.

"In Australia a Milking Shorthorn cow, Melba 7th, of Darbalara, is the champion producing cow of the Island Empire.

"Besides having this remarkable producing and reproducing ability, the

cows, cows that fail to breed, heifers that go wrong and must be slaughtered. With feed prices at their present levels such animals have cost \$100 to \$150. How many animals of the dairy breeds can be sold to the butcher at a price that realizes a profit over the cost of their keep?

"Milking Shorthorn steers in recent open competitions have done remarkably well. Last year, at the Wisconsin State Fair, in an open class, two steers from Record of Merit Shorthorn cows and sired by Milking Shorthorn bulls, stood second and third. At the International of 1917 the Shorthorn steer standing next to the grand champion (also a Shorthorn) had four Record of Merit sisters with two-year-old records of from 8,727 lbs. of milk; 355 lbs. butterfat, to 5,120 lbs. milk; 225 lbs. butterfat.

"The Argentine has long realized the value of bulls from heavy Milking Shorthorns and has paid as high as \$15,000 for them, knowing as they do the necessity of an adequate milk supply for the calf if profitable beef-making is to ensue.

"The present trend of meat, grain and feed prices, the railroad situation, and the insistent demand for more beef, emphasizes clearly the place of the Milking Shorthorn, for the greatest profits are being realized by those who raise their own feeders, by virtue of their lower cost. The railroads are unable to cope adequately with their enormous traffic demands, and as a result the transportation of feeders is difficult and expensive, due to the large shrinkage. In the east, where much mill feed is purchased, the farms depending on dairy



Courtesy Finlay McMartin & Sons, Claremont, Minn.

Photo by Hildebrand

Snowdrop, First Prize Two-year-old Milking Shorthorn Heifer, International

cattle used to much grain have been hard hit. Their cows have not produced so well on roughages. In either case were Milking Shorthorns on the farms greater profits would ensue, as they do so uniformly well on home-grown products.

"The production of milk and meat more universally in all sections by the use of Milking Shorthorns would not only help the railroad situation by the production of these foods in the section in which they are to be used, but would also help the whole country economically, as apparently the time is rapidly approaching, if, indeed, it has not arrived, when a large share of the country's meat supply will have to be grown on the average farms of the country.

"Success with a breed also demands that there be a broad demand for young registered stock at remunerative prices. There is this demand for Milking Shorthorns, for it is being realized more and more by the average farmer that the Shorthorn is the breed for him.

"Averages of sale prices are of value as an indication of the demand for and

value of particular breeds. Milking Shorthorn cows have been sold at prices from \$400 to \$3,000. Bulls and bull calves from \$100 to \$3,500, with a demand far exceeding the available supply. At sales the prices have run at uniform averages with no sensational attempts at price making. The Glenside sale of 1917 averaged \$1,008 on thirty-nine head, and in 1918, on forty head, the average was just a few dollars under a thousand. The Peer sale of 1917 averaged \$781 on fifty-five head. In England prices have run at about the same levels, but with many more cattle being offered. The dispersal of the late Lord Lucas' herd of ninety-two head brought an average of \$950, a record for one cow and her produce being made in the sale when the cow, Primrose Gift, a Royal winner, sold for \$3,750. Her daughter, Primrose Dairy-maid, sold for \$4,050, and her son, Premier Gift, a yearling, made \$3,550. The Perkins' sale at Holme Lacy made \$615 on ninety-two head, and at this sale Sir Gilbert Greenall bought the two-year-old heifer, Lacy Ringlet 11th, who had

milked 52 pounds in one day, for \$5,250, the record price for a heifer of the age. It remained for Sir Gilbert Greenall to also establish the record price for a bull by the purchase of Thornby Premier, a grandson of Dorothy, whose record has been mentioned above, at over \$10,000. Twenty-four cows and heifers in this sale of Captain Wills averaged \$1,015, and fourteen bulls averaged \$1,515. Major Kelsey Burges' sale of thirty-five head made \$900 for an average. A recapitulation of the sales here and in England for the past year shows nine for an average of nearly \$500 per head, indicating the broad and substantial demand for Milking Shorthorns.

"A point that is often overlooked in connection with the choosing of a breed is the character of the men and the breed associations back of it. There is no stronger or more progressive breed association than that back of the Shorthorn, and the men breeding the red, white and roan are the most progressive, loyal and helpful to newcomers in their ranks that can be found anywhere."



Courtesy C. A. Branson, Cadiz, Ohio.

A Dependable Shorthorn Type

Photo by Hildebrand

Shorthorns in Western Canada By Secretary G. E. Day of the Dominion Herd Book

That part of Canada lying west of the Great Lakes is usually regarded as mainly a grain growing country. This assumption is correct to a large extent, but a change in methods is progressing steadily and conditions today are very different from what they were even ten years ago. Wheat growing, on the whole, has proved a profitable undertaking, especially during the past four years, but exclusive grain growing is attended by many uncertainties, and the Western farmer of today in many cases is investing in livestock at least part of the money obtained from his grain, believing that the addition of stock breeding to his farm operations will result in greater stability, giving him surer returns from his farm year after year.

Of all classes of stock, cattle lead in popularity, and cattle breeders both sides of the International Boundary are awakening to the fact that Canadian West offers possibilities as a market for good cattle that is well worth developing.

The cattle business in the west has undergone a great change during more recent years. At one time the cattle industry was restricted to the ranges, but the farmer has encroached more and more upon the rancher until the range industry has become restricted and the bulk of western cattle are now carried upon the farms instead of upon the ranches as was previously the case.

From the standpoint of the Shorthorn breeder, this is a most important development, because, no matter what claims may be made for other breeds for range purposes, the Shorthorn is very generally recognized by disinterested parties as "the farmer's breed." The manner in which they retain their size under adverse conditions, the wonderful improvement they effect in the matter of quick growth and feeding qualities when crossed upon scrub stock, the rapid and economical gains made by their steers, and, to cap the climax, the well known inherent tendency to milk production peculiar to the breed, com-

bine to make up a breed which has no equal as an all round farmer's proposition.

Thus we see that western Canada presents great possibilities as a Shorthorn market if it is properly developed, and the best way to develop it is to give our customers good value for their money. There was a time when western farmers were very easily satisfied, but that time has passed, and we find our western farmers becoming more and more critical and more willing to pay the price demanded for really good stock.

Some excellent importations of Shorthorns from the United States have been made during this year by western breeders, who have also made many important selections from Ontario herds. These cattle will do much to popularize the breed, and if Shorthorn breeders will make an effort to develop the demand for good cattle, the Shorthorn is bound to not only retain its ascendancy in western Canada, but to increase its lead over all comers.

Word from the Exposition at Buenos Aires, Argentina

"The Shorthorn being the most popular breed of cattle in the Argentine accounts for the large number of famous bulls shown; 972 were entered in the 12 classes given for bulls, the ages ranging from those born from the 1st of July to the 7th of September, 1915, to those born from the 8th of May to the 7th of July, 1917. Fifty-nine females were shown in the five classes given. It can be distinctly seen from the number of entries that the breeders do not fit many females for show.

"On the opening day of the Shorthorn sale the large pavilion Provincia de Buenos Aires was crowded to the utmost and the people who attended the sale in previous years remarked that never had such a packed mass of humanity been seen there. At 2 o'clock the gates were opened and the magnificent champion, Pearl Hunter 2d, entered the ring. His presence was at first greeted by a profound silence, such was the impression made on the spectators by his beautiful proportions, but the spell of the moment being broken, the vast assembly broke into enthusiastic cheering. As soon as the applause subsided, the famous auctioneer, Don Eduardo Bullrich, mounted the rostrum and gave a succinct history of the development of the Shorthorn in the Argentine.

"At the conclusion of his remarks the champion was offered for sale and the first bid put in was of \$40,000 m/n, which was immediately raised to \$70,000 m/n by Sr. Jorge Santamarina at one bound. Somebody else then bid \$80,000 m/n, which was followed by another with \$85,000, but Sr. Santamarina raised it again to \$90,000 m/n, at which figure he became the happy possessor of Pearl Hunter 2d. A tremendous outburst

of cheering greeted the fall of the hammer and Sr. Santamarina was warmly congratulated by his friends. The champion Pearl Hunter 2d, sired by Bletchley Storm, and out of Pearl, was born on the 9th of June, 1916 and bred by Sr. Martinez de Hoz of Chapadmalal, and

owner for his own use, while the same man, who owned the champion female, Lady Hampton King 40, refused her sale to retain her in his breeding herd.

(Both of these animals were sired by Hampton King, bred in the United States, a combination of Bellows and Anoka breeding, and exported to Argentina.)

"A large number of bulls realized from \$15,000 m/n to \$30,000 each and competition at these sums was very keen. The more ordinary ones sold around \$5,000 to \$15,000 m/n. Through the long



Courtesy F. D. Peckham, Alexandria, S. D.

Photo by Hildebrand

Lady Susan, First Prize Senior Yearling, International, 1918

is an extraordinary bull of great character and quality, very well proportioned and evenly fleshed.

"Two other bulls sired by Bletchley Storm and shown by Martinez de Hoz sold for \$40,000 m/n each. The reserve champion bull, Hampton King 63, bred by Cecilie Lopez, was reserved by the

hours of tedious waiting for these splendid animals to pass through the sale ring, interest was maintained and prices ruled strong.

"To illustrate the rapid rise in values of the champions in this country, below is a list of the prices paid during the last ten years, which will be of interest.

1908—OXFORD BARON 14TH. Owner, Eduardo Healy; sold at \$35,000 m/n to C. Etcheverry & Co.

1909—OXFORD BARON 28TH. Owner, Eduardo Healy; sold at \$35,000 m/n to Domingo Pablo & Adolfo Olivera.

1910—GOLDEN FAME 1. Reserved by owners.

1911—ROYAL FASHION. Owners, Domingo Pablo & Adolfo Olivera; sold at \$27,000 m/n to Juan B. Iraizoz.

1912—BEST OF ALL. Reserved by owner, Eduardo Healy.

1913—AMERICUS. Owner, Leonardo Pereyra; sold at \$80,000 m/n to Bartelme Ginocchio & Sons.

1914—QUILMES COLLINE 5. Owner, Leonardo Pereyra. Sold at \$25,000 m/n to Manuel I. Moreno.

1915—NEW YEAR'S GIFT. Owners, Ignacio Coni & Sons. Sold at \$60,000 m/n to Carlos Drabble.

1916—CAMP HERO. Owner, Pedro T. Pages; reserved by owner.

1917—BEST DUKE. Bought by Col. A. de Urquiza at \$52,000 m/n.

1918—PEARL HUNTER 2d. Owner, M. A. Martinez de Hoz. Sold at \$90,000 m/n to Jorge Santamarina.



Courtesy G. T. Stallings, Haddock, Ga.

Photo by Hildebrand

Superman, Junior Champion Bull, Southeastern Fair, 1918, Atlanta, Ga.

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

Published quarterly by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., in the interest of Shorthorn cattle and Shorthorn breeders in America.

FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

VOLUME III

NUMBER 4

JANUARY 1, 1919

WHY NOT TRY IT

What would it mean if every man now breeding Shorthorns should start just one other man as a Shorthorn breeder this year? What would it mean if he started one man in the business each year? It should not require much effort to accomplish this. But if accomplished it can be clearly seen that a period of expansion would be at hand.

HOW MANY ARE THERE?

Look through your herd some day soon and notice how many females you have that are actually working improvement in the herd. You may be just a little surprised when you come to check up the records carefully.

Dean C. F. Curtiss stated in the last number of this magazine that in most herds it would be found that there were from two to five females that had more to do with the improvement of the herd than all of the rest put together. If this is true—and it is—the earlier the herd is checked over the better. The results may cause you to change your plans a little in regard to the saleable females and those to be retained.

CHEAP BULLS AND CHEAP PRICES

When buying your herd bull remember that his services may be figured at one dollar for every hundred dollars he costs using the accepted average that he will sire one hundred calves. If he costs \$1,000 the service fee will be \$10, if \$2,000 the fee will be \$20, if \$500 the fee will be \$5. In other words the calves from the \$2,000 bull would only have to bring \$15 more per head when grown out to make him as good an investment as the \$500 bull not counting the difference in interest on the original investment.

The comparative table was worked out by Mr. Cochel of this association in the October number of this magazine and doesn't leave much to be said in favor of cheap bulls. The fact is the so-called cheap bull is, as a rule, the most costly. It depends on the bull of course, not on the price, but a liberal price is apt to attend the good bull.

REGISTERED NURSE COWS

In herds where special effort is made to develop the calves to the best advantage, nurse cows are used to a greater or less extent. In some instances any cow that offers a prospect for a milk flow is used. In other cases high grade Shorthorn cows are given the preference or used exclusively. In still other

herds only registered Shorthorn cows that incline positively to milk are employed.

The last named method has the advantage of giving the herd throughout a better appearance and considerable increase in value. The calves could be turned at higher prices. There would be some satisfaction too in the fact that nothing but registered animals would be grown on the farm. There is another feature—it is the recognition of the Shorthorn in preference to any other and this could not fail to make a favorable impression on the prospective buyers.

THE MATTER OF POUNDS

The Shorthorn was never calculated to produce "pony" carcasses. It is of naturally a growthy type and this fact is one of the breed's most valuable assets. Whether the beeves go to market as calves, yearlings, two-year-olds or even older, it is the extra pounds along with the quality that count. Both the added weight and the quality are Shorthorn possessions. They have been bred in for generations and he who would breed them out is "riding for a fall."

It is a wise man who distinguishes between under size and early maturity. Many a man has gotten them confused and his cattle have failed to measure up to the best requirements of the breed. The Shorthorn should not only be early maturing but should have a tendency to liberal growth. That is a pronounced breed tendency.

There is a great deal said about baby beef and early maturity and smooth type, but don't ever forget that the Shorthorn is 100 percent efficient in all three without sacrificing a single pound. People are often confused about this baby beef and early maturity talk. Early maturity doesn't involve a lack of scale. Baby beef doesn't imply underweight carcasses. The Shorthorn excels because he possesses this early maturity characteristic. He makes first class baby beef. He provides the quality that is always desired and if he comes from a breeder who recognizes the Shorthorn inherited characteristics he excels in weight as well. Finish is not restricted to undersize no more than quality and early maturity.

The best interests of the Shorthorn are served when the breeders use sires of ample scale. This does not involve the purchase of a bull of overweight nor inclined to roughness, but it does involve careful judgment in the selection. It calls for compactness of form, natural fleshing tendency and feeding quality. So long as Shorthorns have these inherited advantages let us not jeopardize them by trying to mold the breed into a type that it was never intended to represent.

* * *

Keep the calves growing. Let them retain their calf-fat. There is no profit to be gained in permitting them to lose it.

GROWING SHOW STEERS

There has never developed a very general practice among Shorthorn breeders to grow and fit steers for show purposes. They occasionally steer a calf if he happens to be a little off color or lacks somewhat in individuality but otherwise they are usually grown as bulls. In the other beef breeds there is a strong tendency to play up the steers as the best evidence of the practical utility of the breed they represent. The result in comparison is that the Shorthorn steer exhibits represent to a considerable extent the discards, the rejects, the undesirables, while the exhibits of other breeds represents the picked favorites, selected with special reference to their type and quality.

The reader is not to understand that this is always and without exception the case, but he will find upon a close study of the practices that prevail in the several breeds that it is the general custom. Shorthorn breeders are not disposed to sacrifice a worthy bull prospect for a show steer possibility. They cling quite tenaciously to the idea that the more profit is in the bull although one does not have far to seek to observe that in many instances the greater profit is assured by the steer.

The point which is here emphasized is that the Shorthorn rarely puts his best foot forward in the steer contests while his adversaries are as a rule the most highly favored of their breed, selected and grown for this purpose and dressed in their finest attire. It is safe to predict that there would be a sweeping change of ratings if the Shorthorn came into the arena equally favored in the matter of selection. As it is he is always a formidable contestant for high honors and not infrequently wins over all. But who will deny that when the making of Shorthorn show steers is given first consideration by Shorthorn breeders there will be created an enthusiasm for Shorthorns as beef producers that will far surpass even the existing unprecedented popularity. Perhaps it is entirely appropriate to suggest that herein is one of the most attractive opportunities confronting the breed to-day. It is well to take advantage of the situation and make the most of it.

URGE FARMERS AND RANCHMEN TO USE WHITE BULLS

There is one color trade mark that is recognized everywhere as solely and distinctly Shorthorn. It is the roan color. It doesn't matter if the steer has a white or brockle face if he is roan he is recognized as a Shorthorn. He may have a polled head but his roan color is the evidence that he is a Shorthorn.

The Shorthorn has frequently been robbed of its proper recognition at the markets for lack of a distinct color marking. Many hundreds of Shorthorn steers, that is, steers carrying as much or more blood of the Shorthorn than any

other breed, have been exploited as Herefords because they were reds and carried white or brockled faces. Many loads that were strong in Shorthorn blood have lost their identity because they were black or nearly so and inclined to smooth polls. But if they run to roan color or blue gray there are none to deny the presence of Shorthorn blood. Not only that but the presence of quality is so evident that the observer never fails to connect it with the roan color.

It is through the use of white bulls—and no other breed provides them—that the roans are produced. And let it not be forgotten that the roans are always in favor at the markets and the feed lot. The farmers' herds run largely to red color. If they are induced to make more general use of white bulls they will not only improve the appearance and quality of their herds but will make an appeal to the market buyers that will find a ready response and one involving larger cash returns.

What applies to the farmers applies also to the ranchman. It is the use of white Shorthorns that maintains and improves the quality. It is only a few years since the breed suffered through the almost universal practice of using red bulls. For some reason that seems now almost unaccountable there was a prejudice in favor of red color and because of its general use for a period of years the breed temporarily sacrificed a part of the prestige that had attended its progress. But there was no concealing the beauty and quality of the roan Shorthorn and gradually the popularity of the roan was again in the ascendency and white bulls were placed in service in many herds where for years only reds had been acceptable.

There will not come again in the near future—probably never—the underestimating of the value of the white color in maintaining the superior quality on the Shorthorn. The test has been made and the results proved so positive that the case has had a decision and the decision is that the roan Shorthorn is the breed's "best bet."

There is just one way to insure roans and that is by the generous use of white bulls. Naturally it is advisable to incline to darker colors as the females become of the lighter shades but the white bull will always play an important role in the raising of Shorthorn feeding quality. An important service will be rendered the breed if the breeders will urge the use of white bulls among the farmers and ranchmen who rely upon the beef markets for their outlet. And when was there ever a better—a more opportune—time than now to begin this useful practice?

A SLOW METHOD

It becomes apparent to anyone who studies the grading-up process that it takes a long time starting with common standards to breed-up to one of desired quality. For instance, it is four years from the time a registered sire is

crossed upon a common cow until her heifer resulting from this cross is of producing age. Another three years elapses before the second cross has reached producing age and still another three years before the third cross. Ten years are thus consumed provided there is no irregularity in the production and that heifer calves result from the first mating, but neither of these may be safely counted upon so that in the practical working out of the plan two or three years more, at least, must be added to get by the third cross.

What does this suggest? Certainly it demonstrates the advisability of obtaining foundation cattle as highly graded as it is possible to secure, but even then isn't it a better investment to put in pure-breds? We hear occasionally the remark that grades are just as good as pure-breds for all practical purposes provided they are well enough graded-up. The only weak place in this suggestion is that the number that are well enough graded-up are so few and far between that the supply is decidedly limited.

It is becoming more widely recognized each year that pure-bred Shorthorns are worth more money on the farms, in the feed lot, and at the market than grades however well graded-up. There is a responsiveness, a quality, usually an added weight, possessed by the pure-bred Shorthorns, all of which are convertible into good, hard dollars. By starting with pure-breds there is a great saving of time and an immediate increase in the receipts—two quite important items.

At present prices it is a good time to dispose of the grades and place a few pure-breds as against the keeping of feed, the labor problem, the land investment, and various other influences that vitally affect the progress and profits of the farmer are demonstrating month after month the wisdom of growing pure-breds as against the keeping of grades. No matter whether cattle are high or low the man with the pure-breds has the advantage.

Has the reader ever heard this expression concerning a man who was breeding registered Shorthorns, "Oh, he breeds fancy cattle," as though he was engaged in a business entirely apart from the scope of ordinary livestock husbandry. The general impression seems to have been, but happily it is growing less so each year, that the breeding of registered cattle was not adapted to the average farm or within the practices of the average farmer. But a change of sentiment has come about and there is a growing inclination on the part of livestock farmers to take advantage of the possibilities offered by the raising of pure-bred cattle. It has been a long time coming but the extent of the sentiment now and the inquiry resulting is the evidence that its arrival is at hand.

Both quality and weight are to the owner's advantage when he goes to mar-

ket and when these are combined his advantage is increased. More pounds and more money per pound is an argument that has had its effect and forecasts the day when pure-bred herds will largely increase in numbers.

WHERE DO YOU GET YOUR TRADE?

It may be and often is the case that your trade in breeding animals comes largely from without the state where you are located. Usually it is outside of your county. Rarely does any considerable portion of it come from your immediate neighborhood. Yet the chances are if you took time to drive around among your neighbors a little and look over their stock and get a line on their purposes that you could develop quite a little trade among them. In many cases it would be of very limited scope at the outset. You would find your neighbor a timid investor. Perhaps it never occurred to him that you wanted anybody else in the community to breed registered Shorthorns. Perhaps he didn't know that a farmer like himself could grow such cattle and make any money. You would be surprised if you haven't already looked into the situation a little to find how far removed many of the farmers regard themselves from the growing of pure-bred cattle. This impression is to a very large extent based on habit, and established habits are not easily overcome. It is due partly to the assumption that it costs too much to get started.

We have heard Carey M. Jones, the auctioneer, tell about a relative of his out in Iowa in an early day, who disregarded his wife's request to set out a few raspberry bushes because he said they asked too much for them and probably they would be cheaper next year. But a similar situation existed the next year and so on for thirty long years a family which had a taste for raspberries were deprived of a product of their own because the "boss of the ranch" figured that the price for the plants was a little too high.

In obtaining foundation material the actual cost is easily of secondary importance and it is surprising how quickly this cost, even though it seemed to be high at the time, sinks into insignificance.

But to get back to your neighbor, the chances are if he felt that you were really interested in getting him started with pure-bred Shorthorns for his own good and would give him the benefit of your occasional counsel, would assist him when necessary in disposing of his surplus animals, that he would look with favor upon an investment with you. Isn't it worth while to investigate this situation a little? We do not pretend to suggest that all of your neighbors are so situated or equipped or inclined that it would be advisable to induce them to take up this line, but it would be a strange community that did not have from two to a half-dozen or more farmers who would make useful recruits to the Shorthorn breeding in-

terests and who would be very materially benefited by investing in a few pure-bred females.

Someone remarks, "We don't have time to try this kind of education. We're too busy doing business with people who know the game." There may be something in this, yet we have never known of a man who induced his neighbors to embark in this line who ever regretted it. There is a lot of development work to be done and every breeder not only has the opportunity to extend it a little for the good of the cause in general but an opportunity to strengthen his own trade. We happen to know a number of breeders who are now a great credit to the fraternity who became interested through just such a method as we have described.

IT TAKES PUSH

An interested inquirer seeking information puts the question, "If pure-bred livestock is better and more profitable for the farmer than the common standards or grades, why is it that you are obliged to use so many arguments to induce farmers to adopt them?"

Let's see, we seem to recall that it has been necessary in years past to do a great deal of educational work to encourage farmers to be more discriminating in the selection of seed corn, seed wheat, seed oats, in fact seed of all classes of farm crops. We have a faint recollection of special seed trains being run on the various railroads, the state, government and railroad authorities co-operating in the campaign for better seed. Nor do we understand that the need for such educational work has passed. How strange it is that the tillers of the soil should have to be urged in this matter.

Glancing through a statute book the other day we noticed that laws have been passed in the interest of education, making it compulsory on the part of young people within certain age limits to spend a certain amount of their time acquiring an education. The advantages which an educated man has over one who is not educated are so numerous and pronounced it would hardly seem that a commonwealth would have to resort to the law to induce people to put in a little time getting educated.

Glancing back over the history of this and other civilized countries one quickly observes that Christianity has been an almost unlimited force in bringing about more equitable conditions, better laws, more effective government and in the making of better individuals. The ideals of Christianity have been so useful in the enlightenment of the world as to seem to require no suggestion to convince anyone endowed with a thinking apparatus that its principles should be adopted. And yet for nearly two thousand years the most strenuous, persistent and forceful campaign of appeal of education and persuasion has been waged gathering volume and momentum with the succeeding centuries in an ef-

fort to awaken the human family to a recognition and adoption of Christian principles.

In all constructive movements—movements designed in every essential to increase the advantages, the benefits, the security and the welfare of human beings—a tremendous and determined effort is required to push back and overcome the resistance which is encountered among the very elements they are designed to benefit most. It doesn't seem to make much difference whether it is seed corn, education, Christianity or improved livestock, the resistance is always there.

So it is we keep preaching the doctrine of improvement and in doing so we gain recruits and our efforts are not in vain. These useful movements proceed more rapidly as time goes on. The resistance becomes less proportionately. The recruits enlist in larger numbers because the people are beginning to observe the advantages of the higher standards.

It is the inertia in folks that retards their progress. It is the push in others that overcomes it.

SALESMANSHIP

The writer once stated that he knew of no business in which salesmanship was so little needed as in the breeding and marketing of registered cattle. Later another writer, with the best of intentions, took him to task for making such an assertion and then undertook to show how the registered cattle business required, as scarcely any other business does, salesmanship of the highest order. He showed that unless the breeder did possess this rare salesmanship he was doomed to straggle along on the ragged edge of failure.

We are moved to inquire how it is that so many men who have lacked salesmanship ability have been successful in this line. We have known a lot of them. Somehow we seem to recall that whenever a man has an outstanding good animal that there is apt to be a good deal of a scramble to see who will acquire it. About all the owner has to do is to make the price high enough. We seem to have in mind many instances where the competition forced the price upward. We recall that only in remote cases have we known of herds or groups of registered cattle selling privately below their real value if the seller used even ordinary business instinct. There have been bargains but these as a rule have been due to the fact that the owner preferred to make a specially attractive price in order to make a quick turn, or to avoid the details of holding a public sale, or doing any advertising, or to enable him to readily apply himself to some other matter that engaged his attention. The fact is that registered cattle are a ready sale at near their value, nor is it difficult for the owner to acquaint himself with the prevailing values. Or observation is that about all any breeder needs to do is to breed

his cattle somewhere near what the demand calls for, put them in reasonably attractive form and he will have little difficulty in convincing the prospective buyers of their value.

There are instances where a man possessed of a lively selling instinct has been able to convince his patron that the animal which he was offering was worth a strong price. But in such instances about all that the seller has had to do was to name his price and "sit tight." We have had a chance to observe a good many such deals in the making but we do not recall where any rare selling qualities have been brought into play. It happens that we have witnessed a good many commercial salesmen in action. We seem to remember an aggressive attitude on their part. We have overheard a few real estate agents and land dealers who were rated expert in their line; we have yielded more than once to the persuasive appeal of the life insurance agent; yet we have never noted any close similarity between their methods and those of the breeder of registered cattle. The landing of big construction contracts calls for a degree and class of skill that seems rarely to be called into play in the breeder's transactions.

Somehow, the more we look into the matter the less we recognize any imperative need of real, expert salesmanship. No, we are not including the horse business in this consideration. We are discussing the registered cattle business, with special reference to Shorthorns. We recognize that there is a difference in capacity in selling as in various other qualities, but we are inclined to contend that in this particular line of activity the interests of the least efficient seem to be safeguarded as they are not safeguarded in other lines. That is something worth considering. It is a mighty commendation of the vocation. It is a tribute to the class of men who cast their lot with the business.

The fact is that those breeders enjoy the most consistent and permanent patronage whose productions make the most satisfactory showing in the hands of their patrons. And it is interesting to observe how accurately the information goes abroad relative to the character of the various herds. This is a factor in establishing the values and directing the patronage. But whether this is acknowledged or not, whether the breeder is lacking to a considerable extent in selling ability, there is always the outlet provided through the medium of public auctions where the estimate of the fraternity is obtained and quite as frequently above the owners valuation as below it. His interests are protected and whether he is a "whirlwind" salesman or a "dub" he has recourse to the gauge of public opinion when it comes to converting his cattle into cash.

There are very few breeding establishments that cannot be closed out, if it became necessary to do so, within a thirty day period and the entire stock turned into cash, in only rare instances

of insufficient volume. If it happens that such a dispersion came in a depressed business period the returns would almost invariably aggregate as much as the most skilled salesman could command and if it occurred at the crest of the high tide would in all probability surpass the estimate of such a salesman. The truth is that there is no salesman quite as effective in the making of satisfactory prices as the competition of the breeders themselves, especially when the market is strong.

The purpose of this discussion is not to underestimate the value of intelligence in the handling of sales but rather to draw attention to the situation which is a fundamental part of the vocation and which enables the experienced and the inexperienced, the skilled and the unskilled, the rich and the poor to obtain adequate prices for their productions year after year. There need be no concern on the part of the beginner that he may not cope with the situation, that he may lack the ability to dispose of his surplus in competition with those better equipped and more favorably situated. His success is assured if he breeds his cattle good enough and puts them in salable condition. That's about all there is to it. What safer line of business is open. When the security and the general run of returns are considered, what more attractive field exists for the timid and cautious beginner.

Not infrequently it is asserted that the beginners cannot hope to receive as much for their products as the old established breeders. This is a logical assumption and yet we are constantly witnessing quite as high prices going to the beginners for their handiwork as to the old-time breeders. This is largely due to the present day system of association sales and association co-operation in various lines which tend to equalize the situation. After all it gets back to the merit of the offering and hinges there.

SUPPORTING AGENCIES

A prospective investor looking over a field of enterprise with a view to investment naturally gives consideration to those agencies that furnish a stabilizing support to the enterprise. Perhaps a little analysis of the existing agencies that contribute to the permanence and prosperity of the improved livestock industry may be appropriate here. There is an assurance in the development of various forces all of which are supporting agencies to the business of producing and growing improved livestock that brings satisfaction to the heart of the man identified with the calling.

Let us take the agricultural press as an example. One doesn't have to go back very far to find agricultural journalism, particularly as it pertained to livestock husbandry, in a rather primitive state. There was no publication devoted to the livestock interests—no exponent through which those interests

could make an effective appeal. The farm papers had little conception of the value or need in this direction. But gradually the importance of improved livestock made its impress. The farm papers took cognizance of it and devoted more space to its support. Publications were later put out wholly in the interest of the improved livestock industry and steadily have become more useful and of greater influence until to-day there is a supporting force in the livestock and agricultural press that in itself is calculated to bring about a much greater development proportionately than has yet been accomplished.

It is only a few years since it became possible to organize state agricultural colleges and experiment stations and put them on an efficient basis. It was a good while after they were established that agriculture and the problems and affairs of the husbandman were given any but the most limited consideration. The students who graduated from the agricultural courses rarely applied their knowledge in a practical way on the farm. But as the years passed a recognition of the importance of these vocations and a regard for their welfare led to a more practical and earnest effort for education along these lines. These institutions grew in numbers and in influence. The courses of study have been adapted to the enlarging scope of agricultural pursuits and to-day an army of young men and women are eager and intelligent students of the questions most vitally affecting the farmer and stockgrower. The proportion of graduates who go back to the farm has grown until in not a few instances all of the graduates in the animal husbandry department have indicated a determination not only to go back to the farm but to grow pure-bred livestock. Can you conceive of the extent of the usefulness to the industry of these institutions?

Then there is the development in fairs and shows. Many county and district fairs to-day have reached a magnitude comparable with the state fairs of a few years ago. The livestock departments have increased in extent and importance. Public interest in these departments has grown. The exhibits are great educators and as a result many a casual observer has become an enthusiastic patron. In addition to the enlarged influence and strength of the county, district and state fairs there have come into existence strictly livestock expositions, breed shows limited to pure-bred exhibits. These are proving most potent agencies in creating sentiment for pure-bred livestock, forcing higher standards and in extending trade. With an annual distribution of prize money aggregating an enormous total, a substantial and stimulating support is provided. Probably there is no more useful force than these fairs and stock shows in the way of stabilizing the foundation on which the improved livestock interest rests and in expanding the opportunities for trade.

Let us come within our own sphere

and consider the relation of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association to those who breed Shorthorns. This association had its origin back in the early days and has kept pace with the forward movement down to the present time. But the resources of the association in those pioneer days were limited. The number of breeders was few. The annual receipts slowly increased, however, until they reached the gratifying amount of \$10,000. Then after a period of years the annual income mounted to \$20,000. Later it advanced to \$30,000 and finally it reached the total of \$60,000. This was only five years ago. Through wise judgment the earnings previously made were invested as a safeguard against any calamity that might arise in the association's affairs. An increasing surplus enabled the association to engage in educational and promotion work. Then it was that the receipts began to come in in large volume until the income for the year 1918 has reached the significant total of \$250,000. With this enormous amount largely available for further educational and promotion purposes, with the organized effort which the association commands, with the plan of appropriations for prizes which calls forth from fair and show associations an amount practically double that which is provided by the Shorthorn treasury it becomes apparent that there is a sustaining agency herein of great efficiency. But the new era has only begun, for with this vast resource at hand and available, it is clearly foreseen that days of expansion are ahead.

But there are other agencies that tend to buttress the industry. The organization of the meat packing business throughout the country has had a definite and serviceable bearing upon the development of the meat producers' prosperity. The energetic force of county agents working under the auspices of the agricultural schools and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry chiefly is constantly and effectively working to improve livestock standards and directly creating a market for pure-breds. What does it mean to have the co-operation and support of these several forces? What would it mean if they were all withdrawn?

Shall we proceed farther drawing attention to the long list of organized forces that are sustaining and promoting the best interests of the man who engages in livestock improvement? We have indicated enough to suggest to the reader the security, the permanency and the assured prosperity that is attached to this alluring line of investment.

WRITE US ABOUT IT

Where and when did you see the first Shorthorn that made a real, definite impression on your mind. Write us a short story about it. Tell us also what led to your becoming a Shorthorn breeder. We guess it will be interesting reading.

WHY NOT OUR OWN PROFESSION?

There is a problem of growing magnitude in this country that relates to the occupations of the rising generation. No more important question is claiming the attention of students of economy. It touches every home. It concerns every individual. It effects the plans and purposes of all. So far as it relates to the young men and women who are reaching maturity on the farms and particularly on the Shorthorn farms, may we not offer a timely suggestion or two?

We have seen a great deal of the tendencies in city life. We have had rather an unusual opportunity to study the conditions surrounding those who must rely upon employment either in offices, mercantile establishments, railroads or factories. And we, like most others who are as familiar with these conditions, are more impressed with the obstacles, the hindrances, the disappointments attending these several lines of occupation than with the advantages which they are supposed to afford. We should not wish to misinterpret the situation. We have no desire to underestimate the importance of these and other lines of enterprise. We merely wish to refer to the impression that is made on us and on others the more we are thrown in contact with them.

In the desire of the young folks to get out into the world, to get away from the narrow confines that are thought to surround the farm, the activities of the city has its strongest appeal. The impression is easily made that the way to success, to affluence, to prominence and independence is more easily found in the stirring life of the city. This is entirely natural. We held this view—when we were younger and lacked experience. But with us the years have been useful teachers. Not only this but there has come a very marked and sweeping change in the situation, not only in the environment of the farm but in the city as well.

The "narrowness" no longer limits the vision of the farm boy or girl. On those farms where registered Shorthorns are bred there is the inevitable contact with the outside world. The business transactions are often made with men from other parts and frequent trips into other sections are a necessary and enjoyable feature of the farm's affairs. The fairs and shows claim a more definite interest on the part of the stockman and his family. The breeders' meetings claim a share of their attention. All through the year there are matters of lively interest that invite participation.

The drudgery of the old days has passed on down the lane into the forgotten past. There is a freedom of thought, purpose and action that broadens the vision. It is a long list, forming a part of the Shorthorn breeder's program, that commend the vocation to the consideration of thoughtful young men and women who are looking into the future for a business or professional

identity. There is an opportunity for personal achievement, for individual expansion that rarely attends the way of the city "career." This is worth looking into.

There seems to be a short route to an established acquaintance and reputation of practically unlimited scope in the business—shall we say profession—of breeding Shorthorns that is not found in any of the city trade or professional avenues. Is it not worth something to be widely and favorably known in a line of reputable business pursuit? Is not this of some value to leave to one's children? Did the reader ever stop to think that many a man who has acquired a competence, perhaps a fortune in city business strife is unknown except in the immediate circle in which he operates and possibly not favorably known there. The getting of money in many lines of business does not increase the popularity of the getter. It is in many channels a cold, heartless game—a game in which sympathy plays an insignificant part. How different from the situation in our calling where the spirit of fraternity is interwoven with our business affairs.

Do not form the opinion that the way of the young man or woman in the city is a course unattended with difficulties, with disappointments, with rivalry, with intrigue, with a breaking down of individuality. It is well to make a careful and unprejudiced comparison of the experiences that each field offers. It will be well to consider the possible eventual profits along with the happiness, or lack of it, that each holds.

It would seem that the sphere of the breeder of registered livestock—Shorthorns more than any other—provides alluring aspects such as are scarcely obtained in any other vocation. Not only the many phases that appeal to the sentiment, but the security, the safeguards, the certainty of adequate return are a part of the advantages that fall to the lot of those who choose to adopt its course as a life work. What other field offers as many of those requisites to substantial business development and to the real enjoyment of life? We do not hesitate to urge the young people of the farms to look to this field with a view to future and permanent investment and identity. There is now a decided inclination among those who are city reared to look countryward—a change of sentiment that is significant.

There is a call that comes from the fields, the lush meadows and the pastures; from the herds and flocks; from the timbered stretches and the orchards that has an appeal unlike that from other sources. It is with those who have grown up amid these scenes who are yet possessed of the spirit of youth that this appeal will be cumulative.

* * *

What more attractive sight than a load of well finished roan steers. It takes white bulls to get roans.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

In the year 1889, as we remember, we visited the farm of Hans Hadenfelt at Marcus, Iowa, and saw a high grade Shorthorn cow that had produced five calves in eleven months and all were saved. She dropped triplets and nursed two of them, the third one being suckled by another cow, and in just eleven months dropped twins which she raised. She ceased to breed thereafter.

A registered Shorthorn cow in a Kansas herd, Betsy Daily, bred till she was seventeen years old producing fifteen calves.

In the herd of G. H. Burge, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, some years ago, a Missie heifer, Mildred, that was twin to his herd bull, Money Musk, and therefore what is known as a free martin, produced a calf at an early age and proved a regular breeder for a number of years, raising at least one pair of twins.

These are notable records particularly the first one. Can the readers of this magazine recall similar records? We will be glad to publish interesting records for the information of our readers. Send them in. Let us know the oldest age you have known a bull to breed.

SHORTHORN RECOGNITION

"The Country Gentleman" presents in the January 4th number a comprehensive discussion of the world beef situation by the well known writer, John E. Pickett, who places special emphasis on the Shorthorn in the restocking of the world's beef supply. Mr. Pickett has interviewed numerous authorities in the industry and his conclusions are of far-reaching significance and import.

A series of articles by recognized authorities dealing with the several phases of Shorthorn efficiency and advancement will follow Mr. Pickett's contribution, and will be a useful addition to current Shorthorn literature.

REPORT ALL \$1,000 ANIMALS

In order to make the records complete we desire that those selling Shorthorns at public auction for one thousand dollars or more report same to this office.

By reference to the list appearing in this number it will be noted that the name, registry number, color, birth date, sire, breeder, purchaser and price are recorded in the order named. It is desirable to have this record complete otherwise it involves considerable work at this office which necessarily interferes with the progress of the regular registry work.

As numerous \$1,000 sales are made that are not reported in the current papers we request the co-operation of all Shorthorn breeders in keeping the list complete.

This list is published as a record for the general information of Shorthorn breeders and students. While it is not intended as an advertising movement it may be readily seen that it is a substantial and convincing advertisement for the breed and scarcely less for those whose names appear in the record.

Calf Club Efforts and Results

At the Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, the finals in the H. C. Lookabaugh Calf Club contest occurred. Mr. Lookabaugh, in addition to the prizes to the contestants on the animals fitted, also offered prizes on the written reports. The first prize on these reports, \$25, was awarded to Mildred Brown, nine years old, Guthrie. Her report was neatly prepared, enclosed in heavy green cover stock tied with red, white and blue ribbon, decorated with a border of stars and four miniature flags surrounding a picture of Linsdale Lass, the heifer which she fed. This and the report are reproduced herewith.

The second prize on the reports was awarded to Abe Epp of Fairview. There is something about Abe's letter that suggests native talent as a writer.

THE STORY OF LINDSDALE LASS By MILDRED BROWN

I bought my calf March the first, 1918. I was too young to get in the county club and I was glad when I found out I could get in Mr. Lookabaugh's calf club.

I was very anxious to get my calf, but was not expecting her the day she did come. Papa and Grandpa went to town and when they came back I saw a large crate in the wagon. I did not know what it was at first, but when I saw it was my calf I could hardly wait until she was unloaded. She was wild at first, but after I had fed and watered her a few times she was not afraid of me.

I tried to get her to drink her milk, but she would not. I put shorts in her milk, but she would not drink, no matter what I would do she would not drink it.

The express cost five dollars, and it was worth that much to see her. I live so far from school I could not come at noon to feed her, so I fed and brushed her twice a day until she would eat so much grass she would not eat her grain. I mixed her feed one part oil meal, one part shorts, two parts bran, and two parts corn chop.

I fed her one-half gallon night and morning. She had all the hay she could eat and plenty of fresh water. I started feeding again in July. This time I fed oats, bran and corn, equal parts by weight. I started giving two quarts and increased it to one gallon twice a day and fed her that until Sept. first. Then I fed her six quarts twice a day, and she had all the grass she wanted and had alfalfa, but she wouldn't eat much of it. I took all the care of my calf excepting when I was sick. I had a war garden this summer and belong to the Red Cross, and if I win a prize I am going to give part of the money to help take care of the wounded soldiers.

Table of feed:

	Lbs.	Cost.
Corn chop	175	\$6.12
Bran	175	2.96
Oats	150	4.50

Oil meal	25	.50
Shorts	25	.50
Prairie hay	60	.50
Alfalfa	60	1.00
Pasture 5 months at 75c.....		3.75

Total cost of feed.....\$19.83



Courtesy Mildred Brown, Guthrie, Okla.
Linsdale Lass

THE STORY OF PHYLLIS LOU By ABE EPP

This calf was bought Jan. 29, 1918, at H. C. Lookabaugh's Shorthorn sale, Watonga, Okla. Cost \$275.00.

It was shipped to Rusk, Okla., and from there I got it by Feb. 2, 1918.

It was evening when I went for it; the sun was about to go down. When I got there I turned it out. I think it was mighty glad to step out of that freight car, but it was pretty cold then. I put a halter on it and led it on the scale and weighed it. It weighed 580 lbs.

Then I tied it behind the wagon and went off home. It followed along very nice. It was dark when I came home. The first thing I did was to water it. It



Courtesy Josephine Garden, Wapello, Ia.

Iowa Venus, Champion Calf in Iowa Boys' and Girls' Calf Contest, International, sold for \$24.50 per cwt.

was very thirsty. Then I led it into the shed and fed it. I think I fed it something very unusual. I didn't have any hay, so I cut some straw with a feed cutter and made the straw wet and put a half gallon of shorts on it and mixed it. And I fed it some corn chops besides. The calf seemed to like this. I fed it this way for one month, till March 1, when my club record started.

March the 1st I took it to Fairview and weighed it on the county scale. It weighed 615 lbs.

When I came home I made a pen for itself in one corner of the shed. It wasn't very large, but large enough to sleep in, and March the 1st I bought 56 lbs. of corn and my father bought 2 tons of alfalfa hay and I fed it some of it.

By this time it was very tame, and of course it knew it had a new master. When it would be very warm I would take it out and wash its feet. And I would curry it about every day.

And April 1st I bought 84 lbs. of Kafir corn for \$3.00, and I always fed it alfalfa and once in a while I would take it out and lead it. In the beginning it would not want to follow very nice, but after awhile it could follow better.

And May 5th I bought 64 lbs. of oats for \$2.00. From this time on I fed it oats, because we didn't have any other feed.

By this time the pasture began to get green and the grass started to grow, and then I turned it out into the pasture and sometimes herded it on the alfalfa, but I had to be very careful about this that it wouldn't get too much.

And June 5th I bought 56 lbs. of oats for \$1.75. When I had fed it this I didn't feed it anything for one and one-half months, because now harvest came along and I didn't have time to take care of it. So I had it in the pasture all the time.

So August 5th I began to feed it and to take care of it again. So I bought 50 lbs. of oats and started to feed it pretty well. And took care of it as well as I could. I would take and wash and scrub it all over. It seemed to like this; it would stand right still.

August 20th I bought 96 lbs. of oats for \$3.00 and I fed it one gallon at one meal. I thought I wanted it in good shape for the fair.

Sept. 5 I bought 45 lbs. of oats and 15 lbs. of corn and mixed it. The last weeks I would always rub its horns with sandpaper to keep them smooth and clean.

Sept. 14 I took it to Fairview and weighed it on the county scale. It weighed 980 lbs. It had gained 365 lbs. from the beginning of the club record to the close.

And I had fed it 466 lbs. of grain, value \$15.20, and \$5.00 for roughage and \$3.00 for pasture. Total expense \$23.20. I guess this will end my calf story.

The Pure-Bred Sire Demonstration

It was along in the period when the preference in Shorthorn circles was for red color that the late W. R. Nelson, founder of the Kansas City Star, undertook a demonstration at his Sni-A-Bar Farm near the city that has had far-reaching results. Col. Nelson believed that the use of white Shorthorn bulls on red cows would bring about an increased quality that was necessary in economical beef production. Accordingly he began a quest for white bulls, and finding a sufficient number to start his demonstration he made purchases of red cows of Shorthorn breeding on the Kansas City market, upon which they were used. The calves from the first cross ran largely to roans and showed a very positive improvement in quality and conformation over their dams. The best of the heifers were retained in the herd and the remainder were disposed of on the market. The male calves were marketed as steers and the records reveal that the Sni-A-Bar offerings topped the market on more than one occasion. In due time the second cross began making its appearance, and there was again a very decided forward stride in the matter of improvement, with the roans increasing and more market-topping records.

It was Col. Nelson's purpose to furnish an object lesson to the farmers in the cornbelt in beef production. He foresaw the time when it would be necessary for the farms of the Mississippi Valley to engage again more generally in the raising of beef. The accuracy of his forecast has become widely recognized, for today there is a very general inclination to resort to the growing of beef, due in part to the assured remunerative prices and in part to the necessity of mixed husbandry.

While Col. Nelson was aware that the value of the pure-bred sire was demonstrated daily at the market centers, he recognized the advantage of having a definite demonstration conducted for the single purpose of impressing the farmers with the practical side of the business and revealing to them each step of the improvement process.

With the second cross having attained sufficient age to furnish comparisons, it was decided to invite the public to visit Sni-A-Bar Farm and make a study of the results. It should be stated here that Col. Nelson's will provided that this demonstration should be continued for a term of years sufficient to fully cover the ground of grading up common cattle. An invitation was extended to the public to visit Sni-A-Bar Farm Oct. 10, and as a suggestion of the interest which the demonstration had aroused approximately 2,500 people responded to the invitation, a number far in excess of the estimate of the Sni-A-Bar management, and representing nearly a dozen states.

At Sni-A-Bar Farm

The cattle were separated into various lots according to their ages, the number of crosses, etc., for the convenience of the visitors. Each lot was placarded conveying the necessary information. One of the most important comparisons was had in two lots of steers, the one representing the first cross, the other the second cross. The first cross steers, both lots being yearlings, averaged 850 pounds in weight, the second cross 965 pounds. It should be borne in mind that the pasture conditions in that section have been most unfavorable this season, and this has adversely affected their development. A difference of 115 pounds between the first and second cross steers is shown. But here is the most striking difference, the first cross steers were given a valuation by a stock yards salesman of 14c per pound and the second cross steers a valuation of 17c per pound. The valuation on the first lot was \$119 and on the second lot \$164, a difference of \$45 per head. It is quite evident that when these steers are finished for market there will be a still greater difference in favor of the second cross steers. It will be understood that the term second cross applies to those sired by the pure-bred Sni-A-Bar bulls and out of dams also by these bulls, the grand dams being the common cows purchased on the Kansas City market.

Another comparison that made a deep impression was the grouping of ten of the better calves and ten of the poorer calves by the same sires, representing the first cross. No attempt was made to place a valuation on these, but the contrast was sufficient to show a decided difference both in quality and form. This difference was accounted for by the difference in quality and milking tendency of their dams.

Comparisons of the second cross heifers being retained for use in the herd left no doubt in the minds of those who studied the demonstration of the positive improvement made by the second cross. Still another interesting comparison was that of the cows in the original selections. There was a variation in type, in quality, and in usefulness, and this variation is being gradually eliminated by the use of the pure-bred Shorthorn sires.

The necessity of having good breeding in the making of beef is just as apparent as good feeding. No amount of good feeding will result in prime beef which commands the high dollar at the market unless there is good breeding as a foundation. Not only the increased weight is assured as a result of pure-bred sires, but the increased quality which commands the higher price per pound also has its origin in the use of the pure-bred sire.

There was a comparison also in the producing value of pure-bred females

that has a far-reaching significance. After Mr. Nelson's original plan was under way a few pure-bred females were placed on the farm. Two cows that had cost practically the same at the outset have made comparative records as producers that leaves little that need be said in favor of discrimination when selecting foundation females. One of these cows produced in five years calves and descendants with a valuation of \$1,525. The other cow produced in the same period calves and descendants valued at \$5,200. For the five-year period one cow made an annual return of \$305 per year, the other cow \$1,040 per year. With the difference in producing value it will be readily observed that a much wider variation will be shown during the next five years, for this reproducing characteristic is transmitted from one generation to another.

The day's program was rendered the more interesting by an analytical study of the several herd bulls and a more or less exhaustive discussion of the several phases of the demonstration. One fact that the student should not lose sight of is that Col. Nelson was agreeable to paying a liberal price for a bull when he found one possessing the desired qualities. And right here may be mentioned a basis for estimating the value of a bull. If during the life of a sire he begets 100 calves the service fee is \$1 for every \$100 the bull cost on each calf. If the original investment was \$1,000 the cost per calf would then be \$10. If the original cost was \$500 each calf would then represent \$5 of this investment. In order to make the \$1,000 bull the better investment of the two the owner would merely have to obtain any amount over \$5 a head for each of the calves at maturity by this bull over those sired by the \$500 bull. If the number of calves should exceed 100 in the course of the bull's lifetime, and the chances are they would, the possible profits on the higher-priced bull would be much greater. Prof. W. A. Cochel, formerly of the Kansas Agricultural College and now connected with the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, has analyzed this subject at length and leaves little to be said in favor of using a bull of moderate value because he is available at a low price.

Withal it was a great day at Sni-A-Bar and served to draw attention to the importance of better standards. Col. Nelson's preference was for Shorthorns, as he recognized that their combination of beef and milk and their temperament and inherent qualities rendered them best suited to the farmer's needs and purposes. While his theory as regards the value of the use of white bulls has been of constructive use to the breed as a whole it is evident that the intermixture of reds and roans will be desirable in order to keep the colors from inclining too positively to whites.

As an institution Sni-A-Bar Farm is serving an important purpose and the farmers of the cornbelt will do well when opportunity offers to pay occasional visits to the farm and observe the progress that is being made.

There is just one other point that should not be lost sight of. It takes a long time starting on a common foundation to breed an animal up to the purebred standard. The nearer the foundation approaches purity the sooner and the larger will be the profits resulting.

The Shorthorn in America is Free

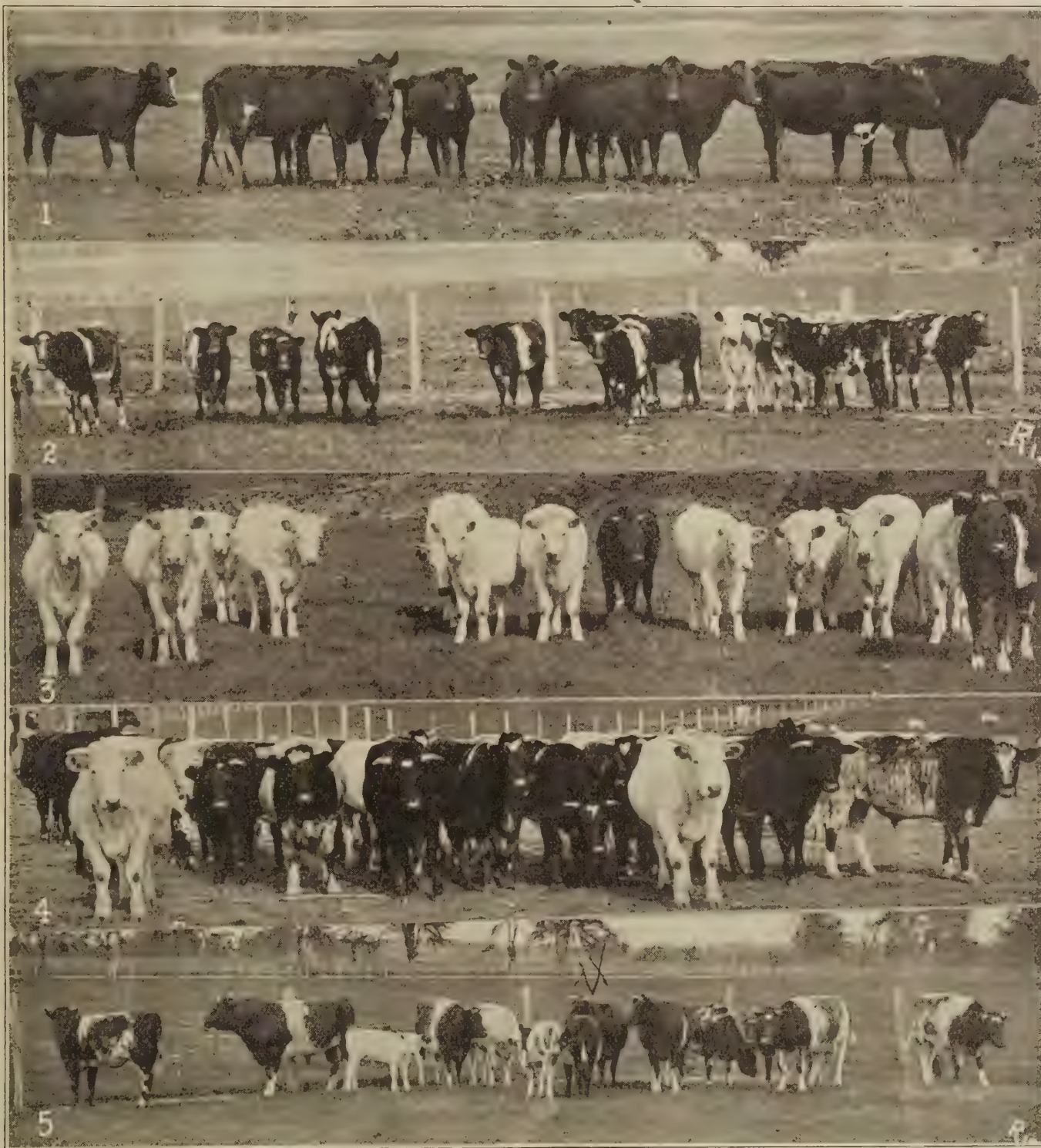
No subscription price is required for this magazine. It is a part of the service given by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. It is the intention to send a copy to every breeder of Shorthorns and to a large number of prospective Shorthorn breeders. It is proving a most effective medium for disseminating Shorthorn information and a magnet that draws many into the Shorthorn ranks.

Send In Your Cards

Your card should appear in the Breeders' Directory. We issue 40,000 copies of this magazine. The cost for these cards is \$10 per year, and to save book-keeping payment is requested in advance.

Sanders' Shorthorn History

Every student of Shorthorn progress should have Sanders' Shorthorn History in his library. Address either this office or The Breeder's Gazette, 542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. The price is \$2.00. In half morocco \$2.50.



Courtesy American Breeder, Kansas City, Mo.

Photo by Risk

1—Original cows purchased at Stock Yards.

2—First cross calves from above cows and registered Shorthorn bulls.

3—Second top Shorthorn heifers out of daughters of the above cows and registered Shorthorn bulls.

4—First and second top cross steers sired by registered Shorthorn bulls and out of original cows and their daughters.

5—Sultan's Blossom (marked with a square) and descendants produced in six years. Showing the value of a good producing Shorthorn cow.

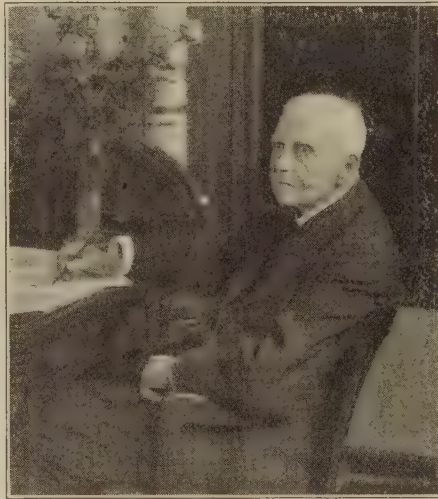
Where the Shorthorn Makes Its Mark

For some years I have noticed the receipts at the markets of range steers indicated their average weight is lighter per head than the average run of steers 40 years ago. This being especially true of the three and four-year-olds. I have no exact figures, but have arrived at this conclusion from observation and memory. If it is a fact, this may indicate that in the effort to breed a class of cattle that will live mostly on sunshine and scenery has resulted in producing small boned cattle incapable of taking on weight whatever the quality or quantity of feed.

Lawyers very often ask questions of a witness to develop whether they are qualified as experts before their testimony is taken. I am not going to claim being an expert, as I have no scientific memoranda or data to prove my conclusions stated above, but I feel I am past the expert stage of mind and have reached, by reason of my age and of having had over 60 years' experience in cattle raising, a place on the judgment seat in cattle affairs. I am even too old to be controversial and do not wish to be drawn into any controversy over which breed of cattle suits certain conditions of feed and climate best, as, in fact, I am not clear but what a grade steer of mixed breed might not be found the best meat producer under certain conditions. I think the older men will agree with me that in this western country 40 years ago there was no trouble to obtain feeders 3 and 4 years old that weighed off the grass 1,200 pounds, the prevailing breed being Shorthorns, and most of the range raised cattle, outside of Texas long-horned variety, were grades of that breed.

In an effort to breed a herd that would survive the drouthy summers and hard winters with little feed, caused the introduction of the whiteface cattle among range producing herds. This to a certain extent was successful, but I am of the opinion it would have been better to have provided more feed and retained their size, or to have bred the cattle so as to have retained size and also have

By Major Andrew Drumm
Kansas City, Mo.



Major Andrew Drumm, a Shorthorn Enthusiast at 91 Years

the necessary qualities to stand the range hardships during adverse years.

As stated above, for over 60 years I have continuously been engaged in all phases of the cattle business. I have full fed many cattle, but most of the time I was breeding or growing them, and in every cow herd I ever owned, I made a practice of putting in some Shorthorn bulls if not entirely producing that grade of cattle.

In 1874, I think it was, I bought a range string of cows of the Texas long-horned variety, yellows, duns and pale reds. I took them to my ranch on what was then known as Cherokee Strip of the Indian Territory. I shipped to market all that got fat that summer and fall and held the balance over and put in high grade Missouri raised Shorthorn bulls, and the three-year-old steers, which we called half-breeds, from this herd weighed on the market 1,100 to 1,200 pounds. These steers and cows

had no other feed than that provided by nature on the range, but the seasons during the growth of these steers were especially favorable and the ranch was one of the best, and I was careful not to overstock, a policy I always pursued. I have known more cattle men to be unsuccessful from this one reason than all others combined. My success in this instance may have been partly attributable to the good condition of the pasturage, that being a virgin range at that time. In all my range breeding of cattle in Texas, Oklahoma or elsewhere, I have always made a practice of using Shorthorn grade bulls. It might have been better to have used registered animals, but they were not easily obtained and costly, and I found I could produce good cattle by using the grades, being very careful to select animals of good breeding characteristics. This leads me to the opinion that in selecting even pure-breeds they should be picked for their individuality rather than pedigree, as a good grade will usually be more successful in producing good steers than an inferior formed pure-bred.

Now, with values so high, both on cattle and land, only the very best sires should be used. It is now possible to feed cattle wherever located on account of the proximity of the railroads and the development of cotton seed products for cattle food. This was an impossibility on the ranges 40 years ago and for this very reason of being able to feed more or less, on almost every breeding ranch I advocate the breeding of heavier boned cattle that respond to feed and care like the Shorthorns.

In recent years I purchased a breeding ranch, on which the cattle were high grade whitefaces. I at once put in a number of Shorthorn pure-bred bulls, and in a few years I was branding 7,000 calves, the very pick of the range produced stock, this giving the answer to the requirements of size and bone, in the production of one of the best feeding set of cattle that are produced in the southwest.



Courtesy Harvey Chenault, Richmond, Ky.

Shorthorn Carlot Grand Champion over all Breeds, Kentucky State Fair, 1918

I have demonstrated this breeding to my own satisfaction and I am convinced in my conclusions by the late demonstration on the Sni-a-Bar Farm belonging to the estate of W. R. Nelson of the Kansas City Star.

I thank THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA for this opportunity to urge the breeding of heavier feeders on the ranges in the west. It is a good start to help increase production of beef to have

the weight of the 3-year-old feeder steer increased from 900 or 1,050 pounds average to 1,100 and 1,200 pounds before commencing to feed them corn that costs from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bushel.

In conclusion I want to relate an experience of my own. In 1884 I purchased 5,000 head of 2-year-old steers out of a well known herd in the Panhandle of Texas. I wintered these steers on my ranch in the Cherokee Strip, and the

next fall I sold 250 head cut off this bunch, weighed up at the railroad station, after giving the customary shrink of 40 pounds, per head, they averaged 1,300 pounds. This same herd of cattle is now in existence, but have changed their method of breeding from Shorthorns to whitefaces and I venture to say that at the same age and under the same conditions of feed, they would weigh at least 150 pounds less per head.

Sensational Shorthorn Beeves

Shorthorns have made so many good market records that only the sensational now attracts attention. It remained for Shorthorn baby beeves to set new price standards on the Chicago and Indianapolis markets this fall.

On September 24, 1918, J. Brown Hitt of New Berlin, Sangamon County, Ill., marketed for B. W. Brown of the same place 91 head of Shorthorn steers, which he had fed, that averaged 1,001 lbs., and sold for \$19.25 per cwt.—a record breaker for the number of cattle involved. There wasn't a "throw out" in the entire lot of 91 cattle.

On October 4, 1918, Hay Brown, also of Sangamon County, Ill., marketed a load of Shorthorn steers that averaged 1,017 lbs., and sold for \$19.60, the first baby beeves, up to that time, to equal the price for top heavy cattle on the Chicago market, and establish that record price for fancy yearlings.

During the week of October 1, 1918, Roy Hasler marketed five pure-bred Shorthorn steers, 15 months old, that averaged 1,068 lbs., and sold at the record price of 20 cents per lb. on the Indianapolis market. These steers were fed on the farm of Ward Martindale, near Willow Branch, Ind.

The men who marketed these good Shorthorns were kind enough to furnish some valuable information for THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA. Regarding the 91 head that sold for \$19.25 per cwt., Mr. Hitt stated the following:

"These steers were fed on Grove Park Farm, famous in Shorthorn song and story as the home of my grandfather, Capt. James N. Brown, who, according to Sanders (p. 334—History of Shorthorn Cattle) made the earliest introduction of Shorthorn cattle in Illinois when he founded Grove Park herd in 1834. One load of these calves was bought in St. Joseph, Mo., at \$8.65; the other load cost \$8.50 in Kansas City, making an average cost of \$8.57½ per hundred, late in October, 1917. This was probably a dollar to a dollar and a half less than Herefords or Angus steers of similar quality would have cost. The calves averaged 383 lbs. when bought and showed a gain of 618 lbs. above the Kansas City and St. Joseph weights when marketed. On arrival at the farm, the calves were castrated and dehorned. They were fed a ration of shelled corn and oats, and given all the clover hay they would eat and the run of a small

blue grass pasture. About March 1, they were turned to self-feeders, and were given shelled corn and the run of 18 acres of blue grass. James Brown, who bought the steers for Armour & Co., considered it one of the most sensational purchases he ever made because of the large number selling straight. We consider it sensational, not only on account of the sale, but because the original 91 head, bought in 1917, fed and gained so uniformly."

Concerning the load that sold at \$19.60 per cwt., Mr. Hay Brown gave the following information:

"The calves were picked up in Christian and Sangamon Counties, Illinois, and were the tails off the show cattle we are feeding for the International. We still have 45 head back, feeding for the International. These calves were pure-bred and grade Shorthorns. The feeding was simple. They ran to a self-feeder in a dry lot and had all they wanted of corn, alfalfa hay and a little oil meal. They were sold to the Nagle Packing Co., of New York City."

Ray Hasler of Greenfield, Ind., wrote the following about the five Shorthorn steers which sold in Indianapolis for 20 cents a pound:

"At this time I will try to give you the information, and I am also sending you the picture of the five steers sold recently for 20 cents per pound.

"To begin with we always have our calves come during April or May, as we find it more convenient at that time of year.

"These calves came during the month of May and were allowed to run with the

cows day and night until about six weeks old, when I began keeping them up nights in order to feed them corn and oats. They do not eat very much of either at first, but at all times are allowed all that they will clean up over night, also all the clover hay they want.

"Along about the middle of June or the first of July when the sun begins to get pretty hot and flies get bad I reverse the order and keep them up in the daytime and out nights, thus they are out of the sun and get the dew at night, which tends to keep their hair glossy and sleek. I keep them in the barns in this manner until about the middle of September, when the weather begins to get cooler and flies aren't quite so bad, when they are again turned out during the day.

"The feed of these steers during the winter was the same as in summer except they were fed ensilage instead of grass.

"The second summer they were handled the same as the first, but the oats were taken away and the grain fed was all corn, and they were fed all they could eat when in the barn and had free access to lots of good clover and blue grass when out. They also had plenty of good fresh water and salt at all times.

"The idea with us is to never allow them to lose any of their baby fat and never allow them to see a hungry minute in their lives.

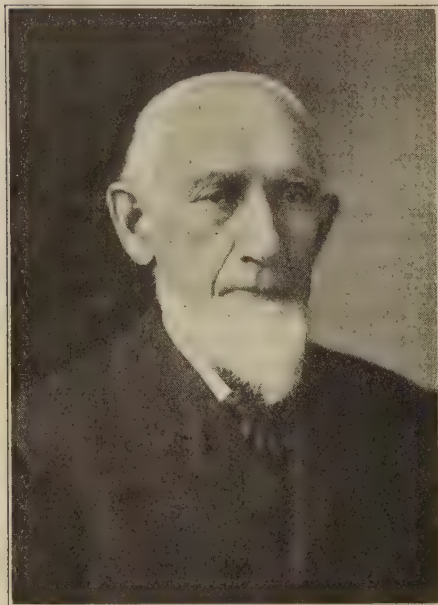
"In our feeding of the 'baby beeves' there are three things we consider very essential to know; namely, how to feed and when and how to market."



This group of 5 Shorthorn Steers Sold on the Indianapolis Market for \$20.00 per cwt.

Two Challenges to Shorthorn Men By J. L. Tormey

To one interested in the history of Shorthorn business in America, the vicinity around Shelburne, Mass., is attractive. Half a century ago buyers seeking Shorthorns flocked to Shelburne because of the number of Shorthorn breeders in the district. Two members of the "old guard" remain. They are: Geo. E. Taylor, Sr., and John S. Anderson.



Geo. E. Taylor, Sr., Shelburne, Mass.

Mr. Taylor challenges the Shorthorn fraternity of the United States to wrest from him the title of the "oldest established breeder of Shorthorns in America." Mr. Taylor is now past 86 years of age and his four score and more of usefulness have left him sweet and serene, enjoying the beauties of New England surrounding the old homestead.

Mr. Taylor really began the breeding of pure-bred Shorthorns in 1848 and the work is now carried on by his son, Geo. E. Taylor, Jr. Seventy years of continuous Shorthorn breeding is alone a record of achievement, and occasions the challenge made by Mr. Taylor. His father died when the now senior Taylor was 16 years old, but previous to his death he had owned two pure-bred Shorthorn bulls, so love for good cattle early came to the now venerable man.

Two or three experiences in Mr. Taylor's life are deeply engraved in his memory, and to the visitor are extremely interesting as landmarks in the life of the man. In 1848 and '49, on account of the trouble with the "corn laws" in England and Ireland, things were cheap and a pure-bred bull was bought for \$40. Seventy years ago, Mr. Taylor led a pair of oxen to South Hadley, Massachusetts, and received \$100 for the pair. He bought at that time a pure-bred heifer for \$60 from Paoli Lathrop; led her home over thirty miles and thus laid the foundation of the herd of pure-bred Shorthorns. Sixty-five years ago he bought a heifer calf from

Lathrop that dropped a heifer calf for which he was offered \$500, showing that some good prices were paid for pure-bred stock at that early date.

In 1860, Mr. Taylor moved to Shinglebrook, where he now lives, and brought with him four females which he described as good for milk. One of the cows which they called "Cherry" produced twin heifers, which grew up and bred. In 1865, a man came from Pittsburg and bought six of the female increase for \$1,250, which with many thanks to the Shorthorns paid the debts and paid for the farm, proving that as "mortgage lifters" Shorthorns had found themselves at that early date.

Another landmark in Mr. Taylor's career—one which he cannot forget—is the fate of the cow, Lady Sayles 6th, which he bought as a rising three-year-old from Paoli Lathrop about 1859. She produced, while in his possession, a bull calf which Mr. Taylor kept, but he sold the cow, a straight Princess, to a Mr. Winslow of Vermont. One of her heifers later went to England for \$2,000. One of Mr. Taylor's best bulls was a Princess.

Shorthorns, according to Mr. Taylor, sold well in the east up to 1873. Buyers came to Shelburne from all through the east and from as far west as Kentucky and Missouri. After 1873—the time of the New York Mills event—sales slowed down.

Up to a few years ago most of the bulls produced were sold for about \$100. Prices have ranged better in recent years. New England farmers are getting back to the Shorthorns.

While Mr. Taylor claims the honor of being "the" living pioneer Shorthorn breeder, John S. Anderson, his neighbor and friend, 82 years young, puts in a bid for the distinction of "having shown Shorthorns continuously longer than any other living man in America." Shall we grant him the laurels? Here's his record. He began showing at the age of 12 years, and has shown for 68 years. He plans to show for 70 years, and if you have any doubts about his hopes being fulfilled, I suggest that you follow "Uncle John"—as everyone for miles around calls him—about his farm for a day. You'll seek your "sweet repose" early in the evening.

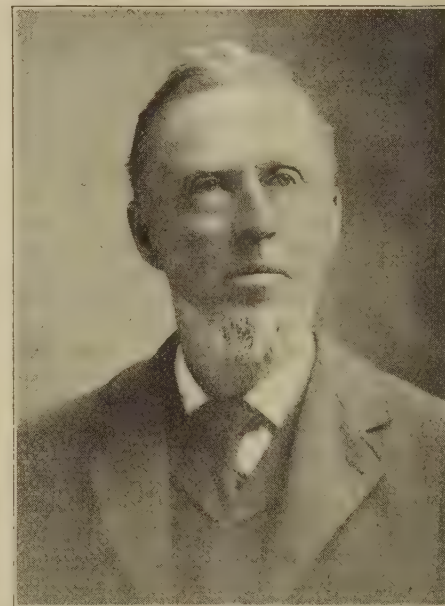
Mr. Anderson has the unique experience of having owned bulls bred by Thomas Bates, Thomas Booth and Amos Cruickshank. Beat it if you can. He bought from William Warfield and talks from a store of experience of the Renicks of Kentucky and the turn of events at the time of the New York Mills sale. He now owns an Avondale bull, bought from Maxwalton, which no one but Mr. Anderson can properly show and care for.

Bright spots in Mr. Anderson's memory locate the bull, Roan Duke, from the herd of Samuel Thorne, Thorndale, Dutchess County, New York. This bull was imported in dam and sired by Grand Duke. Roan Duke sired a pair of heifers, one of which weighed 2,300 pounds

and the other 2,500 pounds on the New York market. This was in Civil War times and they brought \$1,000 for beef. Mr. Anderson recalls vividly the sale of two pairs of steers sold during the early part of the Civil War period. One pair of three-year-olds weighed 4,600 pounds—the other pair, four years old, weighed over 5,000 pounds. These cattle sold at Greenfield, Mass., for over \$1,400 cash.

"Uncle John" has also produced some excellent milkers. Roan Duke, mentioned above, sired a cow that supplied a family of five with milk, butter and cream. In addition, the owner used to carry two ten-pound boxes of butter to Boston every week. At the first New England fair, he had a cow that gave three big pails of milk daily, and he has had cows that produced 55 pounds of milk daily. Royal Baronet 3d, purchased from Judge Jones of Delaware, Ohio, sired a cow that produced 60 pounds of milk and 3½ pounds of butter in a day.

"Uncle John" comes from a family of drovers. His father and grandfather were drovers. Two of his uncles were great feeders. They once fed a pair of oxen that weighed 5,500 pounds and dressed 4,100 pounds. One of them had 300 pounds of rough tallow.



John S. Anderson, Shelburne, Mass.

To grow old, as sweet and active as Mr. Anderson is more to be desired than riches reckoned in dollars. The value of his peace cannot be reckoned in worldly units. "Uncle John" is an active man. The day I visited him he had marketed some grass fat steers, weighing upward of 1,500 pounds, and only a few days before he had bought a new "yoke of oxen," without which he is not happy. Of course, they were Shorthorns. He bought his first pure-bred Shorthorn in the early fifties and kept the faith through thick and thin.

Efficiency in Pedigree Registration

Efficiency in pedigree registration begins at home. The underlying facts in a pedigree must be supplied by the breeder. The breed association is the referee which must see that the data supplied squares with the truth and the rules of registry, and then sets upon the pedigree the seal of officiality. Many breeders keep highly efficient private records. It is no task for them to tell you when they bought or sold an animal, how many calves are credited to such animal and the complete description of each calf and record of its final disposal. This record office rarely has a complaint from a breeder, whose private records are handled methodically. It is the man who depends on his memory for his facts who complains of rough treatment by the association.

Here are a few "don'ts" which, if observed by the breeders generally, would result in much good.

Don't wait until you have sold your calf before you send its pedigree for record and then expect the record office to do all the hurrying.

Don't omit the sex, name, color, birth date, sire's or dam's name or number, and don't forget the breeder's signature. If you read the application over before putting it in the mail, you won't forget any of the above.

Don't forget that the breeder of a calf is the person who owned the dam at the time of service, and that he personally must sign the application, unless he authorizes someone else to do it. Many think the owner of the service sire is the breeder. That is a mistake. However, the owner of the service sire must sign the application for registry of the calf as well as the breeder.

Don't be careless about birth dates. Two calves are not often born less than ten months apart, both from the same cow. It requires a good explanation to induce us to record such calves, and if it happens many times, the breeder is put down as keeping loose records.

Don't fail to record transfers and don't give any date other than the correct sale date. Trouble positively looms ahead for the buyer if he fails to have an animal transferred, and in this he should have the full and prompt aid of the seller, who should pay the transfer fee. Nothing so hurts the breeder's reputation as laxity in having transfers recorded.

Don't send the pedigree of a calf of your own breeding for record unless you accompany it with a transfer showing that you purchased the dam at least nine months before the calf was born or unless you know the office records already indicate such fact. The calf can't be recorded otherwise.

Breeders should understand that there is now no deviation from the one-year limit for registration.

Don't forget that it costs \$10.00 to record an animal over one year of age and that it means satisfaction and prob-

By P. K. Groves

Assistant Secretary

ably enhanced value to have a pedigree on hand when you price an animal.

A pocket notebook and herd record recently printed by this office for complimentary distribution will be of inestimable value for everyday use.

The notebook above mentioned also contains a breeder's calendar which makes it easy to compute dates when cows are due to calve and the illustration of the bull's service record shows how calvings may be anticipated advantageously.

Several thousand of our regular record binders are in use and as many more should be put in use at once. This binder costs \$2 and makes the most convenient file for pedigrees and herd records. The pocket notebook used along with the larger record will add to the convenience.

We Publish Them Again

The resolutions passed by the Board of Directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association in the interests of better business methods and business relations between buyer and seller are again published herewith. It is of the utmost importance that every man engaged in Shorthorn trade should conform his practices to square with these resolutions.

THE RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS instances have occurred where buyers of Shorthorns have not been furnished promptly after sale, certificate of registry and transfer of animal purchased, or breeding certificate for cows known to be in calf.

WHEREAS public sale catalogs in some cases omit the name of breeder and simply state owner. In other cases owner as given is not the recorded owner of animal; in still other cases information appearing in certificate of registry is omitted in sale catalog.

WHEREAS instances have come to light where diseased and barren animals have been disposed of to unsuspecting and credulous buyers.

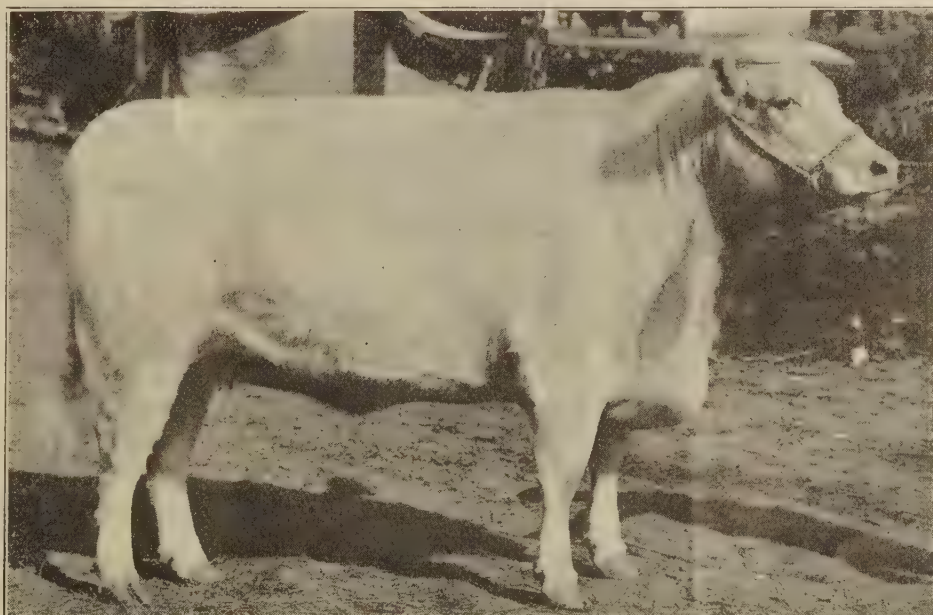
WHEREAS the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association lends its co-operation through its employed field representatives, to all patrons of the association in connection with sales and purchases whenever expedient.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors in meeting July 26, 1918, that the business of breeding and registering Shorthorn cattle is one where the reputation of the men engaged in same shall be above suspicion and reproach.

THAT the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association stand firm for honest protection of buyer and seller in all transactions in Shorthorn cattle.

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED, that all breeders shall be denied these services of this association who shall knowingly make any misstatement of fact concerning any animal offered at public or private sale, or shall fail to state all facts concerning the health, age, breeding, or pedigree which are essential in an animal bought or sold for breeding purposes, for non-compliance of this and foregoing resolutions.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, a copy of these resolutions be printed in THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA.



Courtesy Tift Farms, Tifton, Ga.

Photo by Hildebrand

Mildred Marshal, Champion Shorthorn Female, Southeastern Fair, Atlanta, 1918

National Shorthorn Congress SHOW AND SALE

At Chicago, Ill., February 18-19-20

\$5,000 Will Be Offered In Prizes

Classifications similar to those of the last Congress; 15 to 20 prizes in each class. The prize list will be published soon.

Entries are still open for 60 high-class cows and heifers and a few top bulls.

Total show entries will approximate 300 animals and all will be included in the sale, which will provide high-class herd bulls and foundation females, making the event a real opportunity for discriminating purchasers. Breeders are urged to consign the best of their productions which are salable.

Applications for entry should be made to this office promptly. Certificate of registry should accompany each entry.

This will be the big Shorthorn event of the year. Programs have been arranged for each day and evening. Address

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

F. W. HARDING, Secretary

13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

American Milking Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, Erie, Pennsylvania, March 20-21, 1919

Eighty to 100 head of cattle—all inspected. Not over 15 bulls. No old bulls. No bulls under eight months.

Eighty-five females—majority of females to be bred cows and heifers.

\$1,500 in prize money offered by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Bulls will be divided into two sections—approximately an equal number in each section.

Females will be divided into four sections—approximately an equal number in each section.

\$225 for Champions

Other prizes to be announced later.

For further information write J. L. Tormey, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago.

Three Hundred and Thirteen in This List

Count the Sires Represented

NEWTON, IA., OCT. 10—WILL CARRIER

Proud Monarch 422775, white; Nov. 22, 1914; by Imp. Proud Marshal 422720. Bred by Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia. Sold to Rhynas' Sons & Wells, Stockport, Ia.	\$ 2,425
Clara Marr 175404, roan; May 31, 1913; by Victor Sultan 296335. Bred by George Allen & Sons. Sold to Ward N. Rowland, Iowa City, Ia.	2,600

STOCKPORT, IA., OCT. 11—RHYNAS' SONS & WELLS

Golden Princess; Sept. 1917. Sold to W. P. Donald, Clio, Iowa	\$ 1,350
Sultan's Clementina 586436, roan; March, 1916; by Double Sultan 408200. Bred by H. D. Parsons, Baxter, Ia. Sold to Ward N. Rowland.	1,000

LONDON, OHIO, OCT. 14—J. W. EVANS & SON

Imp. Rosewood Princess and cc, red; June 9, 1915; by Balnakyle Christmas Carol (118757). Bred by R. Jamieson, Maisn of Waterton, Ellon Abredeenshire. Sold to Paullin & Dorn, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.	\$ 1,600
Imp. Rosalba, red; March 17, 1914; by Golden Sunset (108782). Bred by Robert Bruce, Heatherwick, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire. Sold to R. W. Williamson, Xenia, Ohio.	1,075
Imp. Gunthorpe Missie 5th, roan; June 9, 1916; by Bold Boy (114393). Bred by Mrs. C. H. Dixon, Gunthorpe, Oakham, Rutland. Sold to Wayne Oglesbee, Jamestown, Ohio.	1,175
Imp. Roan Lady 63d, white; Jan. 15, 1916; by Prince of Orange (117052). Bred by John L. Reid, Cromleybank Ellon, Aberdeenshire. Sold to Geo. Toops & Sons, South Solon, Ohio.	1,175
Imp. Rosa Hope 30th and cc, red and white; Feb. 1, 1915; by Gipsy Boy (115535). Bred by David Anderson, North Loirston, Aberdeen. Sold to R. D. Williamson	1,050
Imp. Martha 21st, red; Feb. 2, 1916; by Lancaster Chief (126376). Bred by George Still, Strathray, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire. Sold to Scott O'Day, London, Ohio	1,000
Imp. Marland's Primrose 2d, roan; Feb. 18, 1916; by Proud Actor (117094). Bred by H. G. Latilla, Marland's, Itchingfield, Horsham, Sussex. Sold to Wayne Oglesbee.	1,000
Imp. Undine Maid 3d and cc, red and white; March 16, 1914, by Lothian Laird (112374). Bred by A. H. Reid, Hillhead, Ellon, Aberdeenshire. Sold to David Fuson & Sons, De Graff, Ohio.	1,125
Imp. Claret Girl, roan; Feb. 16, 1916; by Prince Clarion (117019). Bred by George Campbell, Harthill, Bieldside, Aberdeen. Sold to J. A. Diller, Columbus Grove, Ohio.	1,075

WILLOUGHBY, OHIO, OCT. 19—C. A. OTIS

Imp. Loobagh Red Rose 2d 648941, roan; May 10, 1913; by Tamini 502543. Bred by Gilbert Greenall, Kilmallock, Ireland. Sold to W. D. Martin, Plainfield, Vt.	\$ 1,050
Nugget's Pride 8th 633048, roan; March 14, 1908; by Nugget 633043. Bred by Wm. Barnes. Sold to L. D. May, Granville Center, Pa.	1,600
Glenside Lass 237604, roan; Nov. 12, 1914; by Dandy 448912. Bred by T. Bainbridge, Carnforth, England. Sold to M. & J. Schaffner, Erie, Pa.	2,225
Imp. Fillpail Violet 518384, roan; Dec. 29, 1912; by Royal Enterprise 442709. Bred by R. Little, Cumberland, England. Sold to Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.	1,025
Glenside Royal Rose 498366, red; Aug. 20, 1915; by Cyrus Clay 247916. Bred by May & Otis, Willoughby, Ohio. Sold to H. E. Tener, Washingtonville, N. Y.	1,300
Braemar Beauty 488397, red; Oct. 15, 1911; by Braemar Champion 101606. Bred by Jas. Brown. Sold to H. E. Tener.	1,500
Rose Clyde 239562, roan; Oct. 13, 1914; by General Clyde 378018. Bred by S. S. Cook, Chillicothe, Ohio. Sold to R. R. Wheaton, Thorndale, Ont.	2,650
Duchess of Wapsie 23d 248028, red; June 13, 1913; by Buck 355160. Bred by W. M. Layson, Millersburg, Ky. Sold to Webb & Wiggins, Lancaster, Mass.	1,200

Roan Maud 2d 205552, roan; March 1, 1913; by Chief of Glenside 285889. Bred by Finlay McMartin & Sons. Sold to L. D. May.	1,050
Imp. Loobagh Darling 598204, roan; Feb. 4, 1916; by Loobagh Wellington 518198. Bred by Gilbert Greenall, Bart, Ireland. Sold to W. B. Martin.	1,500
Lady of the Glen 506414, roan; Nov. 25, 1915; by Knight of the Glen 349056. Bred by the Otis Herd. Sold to L. D. May.	5,000
Imp. Loobagh Baron 649324, red; Nov. 8, 1916; by Loobagh Record 649326. Bred by Gilbert Greenall, Kilmallock, Ireland. Sold to Arthur Simpson, Lyndonville, Vt.	1,000

WILLIAMSVILLE, ILL., OCT. 22—RALPH J. TAYLOR

Village Belle 179489, red; April 14, 1914; by Village Lord 367813. Bred by Miles M. Madden & Son, Kingman, Ind. Sold to J. F. Prather, Williams-ville, Ill.	\$ 1,000
Baroness 3d 202138 and cc, roan; Jan. 19, 1914; by Chief Sultan 379299. Bred by Ira D. Wilson, DeWitt, Ill. Sold to John R. Jones, Williams-ville, Ill.	1,500
Golden Girl 15th 557557 and cc, roan; Feb. 24, 1916; by Ontario Gloster 410392. Bred by J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. Sold to Wm. Ryan, Jr., Danville, Ill.	1,700
Banff's Surprise 182240 and bc, red; Oct. 4, 1911; by Secret Banff 345767. Bred by Chas. & Walter Denby, Carlinville, Ill. Sold to J. F. Prather.	1,000
Imperial Mistletoe 423031, roan; Nov. 5, 1914; by Imperial Gloster 340225. Bred by Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn. Sold to Piper & Bessire, Tiskilwa, Ill.	4,100

WICHITA, KAN., OCT. 24—PARK E. SALTER

Augusta 11th 505255, roan; Nov. 1, 1915; by Maxwalton Rosedale 334954. Bred by Tomson Bros., Dover, Kan. Sold to F. C. Barber & Son, Skidmore, Mo.	\$ 1,250
Miss Butterfly 535434, red; Dec. 14, 1915; by Searchlight Jr. 337153. Bred by C. S. Nevius & Sons, Sold to D. S. Smithhisler, Enid, Okla.	1,250
Imp. Keir Jip, red; April 19, 1915; by Proud Napoleon (122231). Sold to D. Wohlschlagel, Harper, Kan.	1,175
Countess Missie 514417, roan; Nov. 19, 1914; by Bandsman's Commander 482919. Bred by A. F. & G. Auld, Guelph, Ont. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons	1,200
Countess Beauty 248484 and cc, red; April 24, 1913; by Sultan Victor 343514. Bred by G. H. Hasebrook & Son, Neodesha, Kan. Sold to R. J. Connaway, Guthrie, Okla.	1,025

SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN., OCT. 24—LESLIE SMITH & SONS, ST. CLOUD, MINN., AND B. W. AYLOR, GRANDIN, N. D.

Juno 4th 534675, roan; Dec. 22, 1915; by Snow King 370547. Bred by Leslie Smith & Sons. St. Cloud, Minn. Sold to Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Ia.	\$ 1,300
Lavender Lass 645545, roan; Feb. 6, 1917; by Craven Knight 415527. Bred by Leslie Smith & Sons, St. Cloud, Minn. Sold to Alex. Mitchell, Jasper, Minn.	1,000
Lavender Princess 5th (twin) 700435, red; Aug. 14, 1917; by Craven Knight 415527. Bred by Leslie Smith & Sons, St. Cloud, Minn. Sold to Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.	1,000
Imp. Polmaise Clara 9th 709213, red; March 27, 1916; by Edgar of Cluny 6th 655633. Bred by A. B. Murray, Stirling, Scotland. Sold to Uppermill Farm	1,250
Imp. Golden Lassie, roan; Oct. 28, 1917. Sold to Freese Bros., Marshall, Minn.	1,000
Marion 3d 496719, roan; May 29, 1915; by Snow King 370547. Bred by White & Smith, St. Cloud, Minn. Sold to W. W. Brown, Amenla, N. D.	1,500
Daisy Nonpareil 206109 and cc, red; Sept. 7, 1914; by Snow King 370547. Bred by White & Smith, St. Cloud, Minn. Sold to C. B. Schwab, St. Cloud, Minn.	1,750
Imp. Tarty Aristocrat 592861, roan; April 18, 1916; by Sittytton Type 592860. Bred by Robt. M. Wilson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Andrew Olson, Brewster, Minn.	2,025

Stamp's Armiger 685050, roan; July 8, 1917; by Max-walton Stamp 2d 414029. Bred by B. W. Aylor, Grandin, N. D. Sold to Peter McKay, Delhi, Minn. 2,000

WEST POINT, IND., OCT. 29—J. C. ANDREW

Lady Lancaster 21st —130263—, roan; Sept. 16, 1916; by Flower Knight —96472—. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. Sold to James Brown, Dundee, Ill. \$ 1,525

Lady Cruickshank 10th 696861, roan; Sept. 3, 1917; by Lord Avondale 391326. Bred by J. C. Andrew. Sold to Harry Black, Mansfield, Ohio. 1,625

Pine's Evangeline 618725, roan; Jan. 27, 1917; by Bruce Royal 442158. Bred by J. C. Andrew. Sold to Maurice Winn, Lucerne, Ind. 1,325

Princess Alice 3d 696862, roan; Jan. 5, 1918, by Lord Avondale 391326. Bred by J. C. Andrew. Sold to Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn. 1,150

Beauty 40th 690641, roan; Jan. 2, 1918; by Lord Avondale 391326. Bred by J. C. Andrew. Sold to Lower & Owen, Atlanta, Ind. 1,025

Lespedeza Augusta 7th 554997, white; Nov. 30, 1916; by Lespedeza Sultan 406929. Bred by Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn. Sold to Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio. 1,600

Pine Grove Clipper 23d —130262—, red; Oct. 18, 1916; by Royal Butterfly —87709—. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co. Sold to James Brown. 1,400

Imp. Broadhooks Lady —131019—, red; March 23, 1917; by Royal Review (117518). Bred by A. Morrison, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to W. J. Harper, Jenkins, Iowa. 1,500

Rookwood Ruby 2d 498148 and cc, red; Aug. 30, 1915; by Count Avon. Bred by C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa. Sold to Chas. H. Hartung, Huntertown, Ind. 1,000

Modest Princess 2d 634170 and cc, red; May 25, 1913; by Principal 634164. Bred by Thomas Dobson, Yorks, England. Sold to Edelyn Farm, Lake Forest, Ill. 1,500

Lespedeza Missie 2d 606512, red; Nov. 18, 1916; by Imperial Brace 387183. Bred by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to Willard Winn, Lucerne, Ind. 1,025

Lady Cruickshank 9th 618724, roan; Oct. 15, 1916; by Villager 295884. Bred by Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa. Sold to W. F. Overman & Sons, Amboy, Ind. 1,500

Villa Grove Caroline 595979, roan; Jan. 11, 1917; by Rexall Masterpiece 422682. Bred by W. W. Washburn. Crawfordsville, Ind. Sold to Edelyn Farms. 1,025

Villa Fayette 595977, roan; Sept. 24, 1916; by Meadow King 2d 385234. Bred by W. W. Washburn. Sold to J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. 1,000

Meadow Gladiolus 595973, red; Sept. 7, 1916; by Fayette Cumberland 408887. Bred by W. W. Washburn. Sold to W. J. Harper. 1,150

Edgecote Margaret 711263, Sept. 5, 1916; by Ascott Clipper 678602. Bred by Edgecote Shorthorn Co. Sold to Carpenter & Ross. 1,600

Merry Pauline 711265, roan; Oct. 15, 1916; by Merry Heart 647419. Bred by John Handley, Westmorland, England. Sold to W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. 1,500

Bellona Rose 2d 711262, red; Dec. 30, 1916; by Pol-maise Quiver 679096. Bred by William C. Hunter, Perthshire, Scotland. Sold to James Brown. 1,125

Undine 31st, roan; March 28, 1917; by Knight of the Garter. Bred by Charles M. Bruce, Elginshire, Scotland. Sold to Frank Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio. 1,100

Pine's Emblem 690635, white; Sept. 12, 1917; by Lord Avondale 391326. Bred by J. C. Andrew. Sold to Foster & Shubert, Mt. Carmel, Ind. 4,000

Pine's Silver 690639, roan; Oct. 28, 1917; by Lord Avondale 391326. Bred by J. C. Andrew. Sold to Robert R. Ward, Benton, Ill. 1,700

Pine's Fashion 690636, roan; Sept. 2, 1917; by Lord Avondale 391326. Bred by J. C. Andrew. Sold to Hay Brown, Springfield, Ill. 1,700

Pine's Seal 690638, roan; Sept. 7, 1917; by Lord Avondale 391326. Bred by J. C. Andrew. Sold to Maurice Douglas, Flat Rock, Ind. 1,050

Pine's Count 690634, roan; Nov. 30, 1917; by Lord Avondale 391326. Bred by J. C. Andrew. Sold to R. G. Hallum, Brownwood, Texas. 1,250

CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 30—CARPENTER & ROSS, MANSFIELD, OHIO, AND JAMES BROWN, DUNDEE ILL.

Rosewood of Thaxton 648291, white; Dec. 2, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold by James Brown to Harry Black, Mansfield, Ohio. \$ 1,800

Villa Rosemary 248852 and bc, roan; Sept. 9, 1915; by Masterpiece 314000. Bred by W. W. Washburn, Crawfordsville, Ind. Sold by Carpenter & Ross to C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill. 1,350

Villa Grove Bracelet 655555, roan, Sept. 10, 1917; by Meadow King 2d 385234. Bred by W. W. Washburn. Sold by Carpenter & Ross to Harry Black. 1,300

Villa Grove Roan Lady 652939, roan; Sept. 4, 1917; by Meadow King 2d 385234. Bred by W. W. Washburn. Sold by Carpenter & Ross to J. C. Andrew, West Point, Ind. 1,525

Rosebud 4th 595975, roan; Jan. 3, 1917; by Meadow King 2d 385234. Bred by W. W. Washburn. Sold by Carpenter & Ross to Lewis Harmon, Cornell, Mich. 1,300

Meadow Maid 595974, roan; Sept. 2, 1916; by Meadow King 2d 385234. Bred by W. W. Washburn. Sold by Carpenter & Ross to E. G. Logsdon, Indianapolis, Ind. 1,200

Mina of Fairfield 140428, roan; July 12, 1917; by Good Times 306632. Bred by Geo. Hillbrecht, Bornholm, Ont. Sold by Carpenter & Ross to Harry Black. 1,025

Lord Florizel 115776, roan; Dec. 26, 1916; by Sittytton Yet 655052. Bred by James Durno, Aberdeen, Scotland. Sold by Carpenter & Ross to M. J. England, Bridgeport, Ill. 1,000

King's Marquis 652934, roan; Sept. 5, 1917; by Meadow King 2d 385234. Bred by W. W. Washburn. Sold by Carpenter & Ross to O. J. Brown. 1,000

CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 30—W. C. ROSENBERGER & SONS, TIFFIN, OHIO

Imp. Latton Lady 6th 678701, roan; Dec. 15, 1914; by Prince of Goldies 678686. Bred by Sydney Dennis, Wilshire, England. Sold to J. C. Andrew, West Point, Ind. \$ 1,100

Imp. Cotehay Butterfly 2d and cc, red; April 7, 1914; by Broadhooks Earl (104892). Bred by Fairfax Rhodes, Glostershire, England. Sold to John R. Jones, Jr., Williamsville, Ill. 1,300

Village Claret 497576, red; Jan. 3, 1916; by Village Royal 355016. Bred by W. C. Rosenberger & Sons. Sold to Eli Rosenberger & Son, Tiffin, Ohio. 1,000

Augusta Queen 482525, red; April 7, 1915; by Count Lavender 4th 376129. Bred by G. Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb. Sold to John R. Jones. 1,075

Lady Cinderella 11th 251828, red; June 1, 1914; by Combination 367223. Bred by Geo. Allen & Sons. Sold to Hopley Stock Farm. 1,100

Roan Gloster 201427, roan; Feb. 8, 1913; by Avondale 254144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio. Sold to M. J. England, Bridgeport, Ill. 2,025

Imp. Monarch 716300, roan; May 20, 1916; by Sanquhar Dreadnought 680399. Bred by Capt. C. H. Jolliffe, Newbus Grange, Darlington. Sold to Barber & Sons. 2,600

Imp. Gartly Lansdowne, roan; Feb. 4, 1915; by Proud Wanderer 122249. Bred by A. McG. Mennie, Brawland Knowes, Gartly. Sold to R. N. Marshall, Ollie, Iowa. 4,000

CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 31—LOWER & OWEN AND CARPENTER & CARPENTER

Imp. Lady Ramsden and cc, roan; May 5, 1912. Sold to A. Kool & Son, Cordova, Iowa. \$ 1,175

Collynie Augusta 2d 712286, roan; Sept. 27, 1917; by Lord Cullen 425335. Bred by Carpenter & Carpenter. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill. 1,150

Collynie Rose 3d 583964, roan; March 8, 1917; by Lord Cullen 425335. Bred by Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis. Sold to B. F. Hales. 1,675

Fair Gift 2d 575021, roan; Jan. 15, 1917; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. Sold to Ed. Logsdon, Indianapolis, Ind. 2,300

Imp. Saucy Mayflower and cc, red; April 27, 1914. Sold to R. N. Marshall, Ollie, Iowa. 1,100

Brawith Bud 2d 677349, roan; Dec. 13, 1916; by Prince Palatine 633992. Bred by R. Jamieson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio. 1,025

Lavender Cumberland 677422 and cc, white; Oct. 31, 1915; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. Sold to Noblesville Milling Co. 1,000

Good Count's Sister 182714, white; Nov. 23, 1913; by Fair Goods 253391. Bred by J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. Sold to Ed. Logsdon. 1,175

Cumberland's Missie 467946 and bc, roan; Jan. 29, 1915; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. Sold to C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill. 1,500

Avondale Countess 182697 and cc, roan; Nov. 23, 1913; by Good Count 338610. Bred by J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. Sold to Ed. Logsdon.....	1,425
Golden Girl 16th 557558 and bc, roan; Feb. 29, 1916; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. Sold to A. M. Crawford, Kahoka, Mo.....	1,000
Maxwalton Matchless 169059 and bc, red; March 28, 1913; by Avondale 245144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio. Sold to D. R. Owens, Portage, Wis.	1,500
Maud 45th 473738 , roan; Oct. 24, 1915; by Right Stamp 412396. Bred by W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y. Sold to J. C. Andrew, West Point, Ind....	1,050
Clara's Best 240527 and cc, roan; Nov. 16, 1914; by Sultan's Best 401682. Bred by W. H. Kreigh & Son, Knoxville, Ill. Sold to Noblesville Milling Co.	2,600
King's Gift 203804 and cc, white; Nov. 25, 1914; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to Noblesville Milling Co.....	3,975
Missie D. 2d 240536 and bc, roan; March 15, 1915; by Sultan's Best 401682. Bred by W. H. Kreigh & Son. Sold to John R. Thompson, Libertyville, Ill.	2,000
Clara 22d 534452 and bc, red, little white; Jan. 16, 1916; by Fond Memory 320270. Bred by W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y. Sold to Ed. Logsdon.....	1,000
Mina Mildren 2d —107140— and cc, roan; Feb. 18, 1913; by Fashion Plate —83323—. Bred by Robt. Marshal, Clara, Ont. Sold to Ed. Logsdon.....	1,000
Memory's Aconite 205755 , red; Feb. 14, 1915; by Fond Memory 320270. Bred by W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y. Sold to Robert Smiley, Monmouth, Ill....	1,025
Bernice Cumberland 575020 , roan; March 15, 1917; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to Ed. Logsdon.....	1,325
Roan Countess 702640 , roan; Aug. 19, 1916; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. Sold to Noblesville Milling Co.	1,000
Marshal's Ruberta 702650 , roan; Sept. 6, 1917; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to Rhynas & Wells, Stockport, Iowa	1,050
Fond Lady 205752 , roan; Feb. 20, 1915; by Fond Memory 320270. Bred by W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y. Sold to James Brown, Dundee, Ill.....	1,000
Miss Cumberland 553954 , roan; Oct. 7, 1916; by Choice Monarch 367804. Bred by J. James Vinson, Lucerne, Mo. Sold to E. Logsdon.....	1,250
Norwaldo's Avondale 605468 , white; Sept. 22, 1916; by Lord Avondale 391326. Bred by J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind. Sold to Wm. Milne.....	2,800
Collynie Knight 639444 , white; Jan. 20, 1917; by Royal Knight 647765. Bred by William Connor, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Glen Kelsey, Fort Wayne, Ind.....	2,600
Crowned Viscount 658799 , red; Jan. 3, 1917; by Majestic Viscount 456694. Bred by Chas. E. Leonard & Son, Bunceton, Mo. Sold to Ray Feasel, Bloomville, Ohio.....	1,000
HAIGLER, NEB., NOV. 1—L. E. CREWS	
Rosewood Sultan 3d 699382 , roan; Oct. 31, 1917; by Rosewood Sultan 2d 410898. Bred by Geo. Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb. Sold to Jos. Carmichael, Arapahoe, Neb.	\$ 2,000
Royal Gloster 646888 , roan; April 16, 1917; by Bruce Royal 442158. Bred by L. E. Crews. Sold to A. Benjamin & Co., Arapahoe, Neb.....	1,110
CHICAGO, ILL., NOV 1—F. R. EDWARDS, TIFFIN, OHIO, AND LESPEDEZA FARM, HICKORY VALLEY, TENN.	
Imp. Lovely of Tarty 5th 713200 and bc, roan; March 23, 1915; by Tarty Regent 713194. Bred by Robert M. Wilson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to A. F. Steinmetz, Ambia, Ind.....	\$ 1,200
Imp. Balain Jealousy 3d , roan; Feb. 3, 1917; by Burgie Bates 677866. Bred by John MacKenzie, Ross Shire, Scotland. Owned by F. R. Edwards. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo.....	1,000
Lethenty Laura 19th 605880 , roan; March 27, 1915; by Neil of Cluny 605875. Bred by Miss E. I. Stephen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis.....	1,000
Imp. Doune Meg Merreless , roan; March 8, 1914; by Doune Grand Knight 130657. Bred by The Earl of Moray, Perthshire, Scotland. Owned by F. R. Edwards and Lespedeza Farm. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.....	1,000
Imp. Augusta 94th 655706 , roan; Jan. 7, 1917; by Prince Palatine 633992. Bred by Robert Jamieson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Owned by F. R. Edwards and Lespedeza Farm. Sold to John Hammer, Columbia City, Ind.....	1,075
Imp. Lavender Wreath 4th 650238 and cc, red; Jan. 23, 1913; by Primrose Archer 558315. Bred by Robert Copeland, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Owned by F. R. Edwards and Lespedeza Farm. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons.....	1,400
Imp. Missie A. , red; Oct. 5, 1917; by Earl of Kingston (613050). Bred by The Edgecote Short-horn Co., Banbury, England. Owned by F. R. Edwards. Sold to Lower & Owen, Atlanta, Ind..	1,200
Imp. Marigold Ruby 6th 654398 , red; Feb. 28, 1917; by Baron Rosedale 609778. Bred by John Adams, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons.....	1,000
Imp. Rossie Ramsden and cc, red; June 1, 1912; by Marcellus 647703. Bred by W. & J. Strachan, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Owned by F. R. Edwards. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons.....	1,100
Imp. Lovely Countess and cc, roan; Jan. 31, 1913; by Count Gerald 108277. Bred by Geo. Bartlett, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Owned by F. R. Edwards. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons.....	1,200
Imp. Mayflower 9th and cc, red; April 10, 1913; by Broadhooks Duke 677865. Bred by John MacKenzie. Owned by F. R. Edwards. Sold to Clem Steinmetz	1,500
Victoria Maid 18th 498394 , roan; Jan. 4, 1916; by Fair Acres Gloster 385760. Bred by J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill. Owned by F. R. Edwards and Lespedeza Farm. Sold to J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.....	1,150
Lespedeza Augusta 11th 694627 , white; Jan. 25, 1918; by Lespedeza Sultan 406929. Bred and owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,400
Silver Grace 218947 , roan; Feb. 4, 1914; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred by J. A. Kilgour. Owned by F. R. Edwards and Lespedeza Farm. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,500
Lavender Oakdale 678015 , roan; Sept. 27, 1916; by Pride of Albion 352820. Bred by F. R. Edwards. Owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to L. Kelsey.....	1,200
Pine Grove Ruby 18th 204115 and cc, roan; May 12, 1913; by Banker 428576. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Canada. Owned by F. R. Edwards and Lespedeza Farm. Sold to H. Rickert, Luverne, Minn.....	2,125
Bonnie Belle 14th 180802 and bc, roan; Nov. 14, 1913; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred by J. A. Kilgour. Owned by F. R. Edwards and Lespedeza Farm. Sold to Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio	2,025
Lady Ann 18th 248312 and cc, roan; Sept. 7, 1912; by Roaly Winner 403304. Bred by W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont. Sold by F. R. Edwards and Lespedeza Farm to H. Rickert.....	1,300
Augusta 20th 653950 , roan; Sept. 5, 1917; by Village Master 413120. Bred by O. C. Bigler, Maquon, Ill. Owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to John Hammer	1,175
Broadhooks Queen 504667 , roan; July 16, 1915; by Cumberland King 399515. Bred by Griswold Bros., Livingston, Wis. Owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to W. H. Steva, St. Mary's Ohio....	1,275
Silver Mistletoe 178731 , roan; June 15, 1913; by Silver Plate 340228. Bred and owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to E. J. Thompson, Hurley, S. D....	1,550
Bard's Missie 2d 514914 , white; Jan. 8, 1916; by The Bard of Avondale 367548. Bred by C. A. Branson, Cadiz, Ohio. Owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to Lower & Owen.....	1,075
Lespedeza Bud 554999 , red; Oct. 29, 1916; by Imperial Gloster 340225. Bred and owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to Arthur Herriman, Columbia City, Ind.....	1,100
Lespedeza Broadhooks 576042 , roan; Jan. 18, 1917; by Lespedeza Sultan 406929. Bred and owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to Lower & Owen.....	1,125
Lespedeza Augusta 9th 677162 , red; Sept. 10, 1917; by Imperial Gloster 340225. Bred and owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to James Brown, Dundee, Ill.	1,050
Augusta's Pride 8th 635613 , roan; July 11, 1917; by Village Master 413120. Bred by O. C. Bigler, Maquon, Ill. Owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,650
Lespedeza Augusta 10th 675023 , roan; Jan. 9, 1918; by Lespedeza Sultan 406929. Bred and owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to J. C. Andrew, West Point, Ind.....	1,250

Broadhooks Sultan 3d 576362, red, little white; Jan. 16, 1917; by Memory's Masterpiece 424228. Bred by W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y. Owned by F. R. Edwards and Lespedeza Farm. Sold to Lower & Owen.....	1,050
Lespedeza Premier 680805, roan; Jan. 4, 1918; by Lespedeza Sultan 406929. Bred and owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to R. L. Hackett, Tuscola, Ill.....	1,000

MECHANICSVILLE, IOWA—J. J. HERR

Sultan Augustus 422530; July, 1914; by Sultan Supreme. Sold to Bacon & Mullany, Waterloo, Iowa.....	\$ 1,285
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WEST LIBERTY, IOWA, NOV. 6—E. MOORE & SONS

Overbrook Rose 3d 226794, red; Sept. 5, 1913; by Sovereign Hampton 348049. Bred by E. Moore & Son, West Liberty, Iowa. Sold to Ward N. Rowland, Iowa City, Iowa.....	\$ 1,000
Victoria 12th 50415, red; Nov. 16, 1908; by Fav'e of M'e V'y 208990. Bred by Chandler Jordan, Central City, Iowa. Sold to Frank T. Pemberton, Iowa Falls, Iowa.....	1,025
Roan Queen 2d 239037, roan; May 30, 1914; by Pure Gold 375589. Bred by W. P. Nichols, West Liberty, Iowa. Sold to Frank T. Pemberton.....	1,125
Anoka Sultan 474343, white; Oct. 29, 1915; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. Sold to L. A. Charles, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.....	1,950

STURGEON, MO., NOV. 7—GARRETT LITRELL, CLARK, MO., E. S. STEWART, STURGEON, MO., AND A. S. HINES & SONS, MOBERLY, MO.

Knight's Nonpareil 2d 215114 and cc, roan; Jan. 21, 1914; by Knight's Goods 336120. Bred by S. P. Emmons & Son, Mexico, Mo. Sold by Garrett Littrell to Rhynas & Wells, Stockport, Iowa.....	\$ 1,075
Red Acanthus 576951 and bc, red; April 5, 1916; by Red Sultan 355658. Bred by A. S. Hines & Sons. Sold by A. S. Hines & Sons to G. R. Gallatin, Triplett, Mo.....	1,025

DYSART, IOWA, NOV. 8—ZOBEL BROS.

Charming Bess 141886, roan; June 17, 1911; by Blythesome Baron 224434. Bred by Cahill Bros., Rockford, Iowa. Sold to Frank T. Pemberton, Iowa Falls, Iowa.....	\$ 1,000
Gainford Mina 698143, roan; May 1, 1917; by Gainford Marquis 370987. Bred by J. A. Watt. Sold to Chas. Ewald, Stewart, Ill.....	1,500
Radium Goods 526842, white; April 1, 1916; by Radium 385197. Bred by Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo. Sold to Frank T. Pemberton.....	1,525

VINTON, IA., NOV. 9—H. L. BERESFORD & SONS

Proud King 476597; Sept. 1915; by Imp. Proud Marshal. Bred by Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia. Sold to F. P. Greenwalt & Son, Mt. Auburn, Ia.....	\$ 1,050
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GALESBURG, ILL., NOV. 11—A. J. RYDEN, ABINGDON, ILL.

Rosewood Maid 160647 and bc, white; Feb. 8, 1911; by Fond Memory 320270. Bred by A. J. Ryden. Sold to Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$ 2,475
Rosewood Maid 5th 709571, red; Oct. 11, 1917; by Fair Acres Victor 429367. Bred by A. J. Ryden. Sold to Anoka Farms.....	1,500
Lavender 6th 709568, white; Nov. 28, 1917; by Fair Acres Victor 429367. Bred by A. J. Ryden. Sold to J. C. Andrew, West Point, Ind.....	1,100
Winifred 6th 188692, roan; Nov. 13, 1912; by Village Sultan 229004. Bred by A. J. Ryden. Sold to Robert Failon, Neponset, Ill.....	1,250
Winifred 12th 623118, roan; March 26, 1917; by Fair Acres Victor 429367. Bred by A. J. Ryden. Sold to Haigler Ranch, Haigler, Neb.....	1,100
Winifred 13th 709573, roan; Sept. 29, 1917; by Fair Acres Victor 429367. Bred by A. J. Ryden. Sold to Omer Bigler, Maquon, Ill.....	1,300
Serenity 251191 and bc, roan; April 21, 1913; by Golden Cumberland 338314. Bred by Oliver Swanson, Altona, Ill. Sold to Blue Grass Stock Farm, Elmwood, Ill.....	1,000
Stella 251192, roan; May 23, 1914; by Loretta's Chieftain 403051. Bred by Oliver Swanson. Sold to H. G. Bowers, Elmwood, Ill.....	1,125

WALTON, NEB., NOV. 11—RETZLAFF BROS.

Snowflake Columbia 4th 224450 and cc, roan; Jan. 3, 1915; by Snowflake 263207. Bred by Retzlaff Bros. Sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.....	\$ 1,250
Valentine Goods 603042, roan; Feb. 14, 1917; by Gloster Goods 408789. Bred by Retzlaff Bros. Sold to A. Harper, Bennett, Neb.....	1,025

WATONGA, OKLA., NOV. 12—H. C. LOOKABAUGH

Pleasant Avene 608717, white; March 17, 1917; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred by H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. Sold to J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla.....	\$ 4,100
Pleasant Missie 596266, roan; Jan. 4, 1917; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred by H. C. Lookabaugh. Sold to A. J. Morris, Anadarko, Okla.....	2,000
Imp. Lady Caroline 10th 680013, red, little white; April 30, 1915; by Prince Goldie 654732. Bred by Lord Lovat, Invernesshire, Scotland. Sold to F. P. Atherton, Waukomis, Okla.....	1,625
Princess Butterfly 221130, red; Aug. 3, 1913; by Prince 329730. Bred by F. P. Barr & Sons, Clarinda, Ia. Sold to C. F. Jones, Kentland, Ind.....	1,500
Alexandrian C. 87190, red; Aug. 22, 1909; by Lee A. Cumberland 267738. Bred by C. A. Saunders, Manila, Ia. Sold to C. F. Jones.....	1,500
Bellwood Queen 3d 139084, red; June 20, 1911; by Scottish Chief 344389. Bred by F. E. Fricke, State Center, Ia. Sold to C. F. Jones.....	1,275
Faithful 4th 95433, red; Aug. 13, 1910; by Barmpton Prince 286472. Bred by L. C. Reese, Prescott, Ia. Sold to C. F. Jones.....	1,200
Imp. Mildred 677647, roan; April 7, 1911; by First Monarch 647883. Bred by Alexander Macdonell, Invernesshire, Scotland. Sold to Sam Holcomb, Pond Creek, Okla.....	1,530
Lookatonga Sultan 610533, roan; Jan. 20, 1917; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred by H. C. Lookabaugh. Sold to J. R. Whisler.....	6,000
Sensation 576374, white; Mar. 18, 1917; by Village Supreme 423855. Bred by E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo. Sold to A. J. Morris.....	1,500
Imp. Doune Royalist 677645, roan; April 1, 1915; by Douglass Brilliant 556760. Bred by Earl of Moray, Perthshire, Scotland. Sold to Harry Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.....	1,100

GALESBURG, ILL., NOV. 12—ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' SALE

Gale Ythan 7th 610331, red; Oct. 30, 1916; by Claras' Pride 429814. Bred by Lu Green, Jr. Sold by Lu Green to Ben Dunn, Alexis, Ill.....	\$ 1,025
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SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., NOV. 12—S. A. NELSON & SONS

Iowa Butterfly 198042, red; Dec. 27, 1913; by Burwood Royal 317596. Bred by C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Iowa. Sold to Haigler Ranch, Haigler, Neb.....	\$ 1,150
Rosebud 192291, red and white, Sept. 19, 1913; by Red Goods 332479. Bred by J. S. Healea, Craig, Neb. Sold to Haigler Ranch.....	1,300
Scotch Cheer 138624, red; May 3, 1912; by Scottish Sentinel 353283. Bred by A. C. Shallenberger. Sold to Frank T. Pemberton, Iowa Falls, Ia.....	1,210
Village Maid 47th 493350, red; July 3, 1915; by Victor Sultan 296335. Bred by George Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb. Sold to Haigler Ranch.....	1,185
Imp. Edgcote Mistletoe Lady 683612, roan; Oct. 7, 1916; by Earl of Kingston 613050. Bred by the Edgcote Shorthorn Co., Branbury, Eng. Sold to Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.....	2,000
Lady Augusta 9th 578394, roan; Sept. 5, 1916; by Royal Robin 421968. Bred by S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb. Sold to John R. Thompson, Libertyville, Ill.....	2,000
Lady Owens 5th 157538, roan; Sept. 12, 1912; by Golden Glory 324594. Bred by H. O. Weaver, Wapello, Iowa. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo.....	1,400
Lady Augusta 10th 701642, red; Sept. 9, 1917; by Nelson's Type 511095. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.....	1,125

MEXICO, MO., NOV. 13—S. P. EMMONS & SON

Swinton Mina 2d 632810, red; April 16, 1917; by Swinton Cardinal 632802. Bred by Clive Behrens, Yorkshire, England. Sold to W. C. Prewitt & Sons, Clarksville, Mo.....	\$ 1,000
Marshal's Mayflower 491092 and cc, roan; Feb. 26, 1916; by Proud Marshal 422720. Bred by Maasdam & Wheeler. Sold to D. C. Owens, Mexico, Mo.....	1,700
Emma 53d 205807, white; Nov. 12, 1911; by Gold Sultan 312039. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co. Sold to W. C. Prewitt & Sons.....	1,000

SOUTH OMAHA, NOV. 13—OWEN KANE

Collynie Gloster 68774, red; May 7, 1907; by Avalanche 154294. Bred by J. E. McCorkle. Sold to Frank T. Pemberton, Iowa Falls, Ia.....	\$ 1,025
Rosewood Lady 179384, white; May 14, 1913; by Augustine 354344. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to Howell Rees & Sons.....	2,750

Lady Fragrant 5th 149203, red; March 17, 1912; by Double Dale 377156. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to Geo. A. McEachern, Wayne, Neb.....	2,800
Sweet Afton 6th 522165 and bc, roan; Oct. 23, 1915; by Augustine 354344. Bred by Owen Kane, Wisner Neb. Sold to J. H. Ruee, Hooper, Neb.....	5,000
Wellington Clipper 2d 199268, red; Oct. 12, 1914; by Double Dale 377156. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.....	1,825
Lovat Sultana 139209 and cc, roan; Oct. 2, 1912; by Lakewood Sultan 270041. Bred by H. G. McMillan & Sons. Sold to E. A. Wilson, Shickley, Neb.....	1,400
Shenstone Claret 122730, roan; March 6, 1911; by Shenstone Albino 317105. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Geo. A. McEachern.....	2,200
Rainneshill Mysie 2d 650211, red; March 16, 1917; by Scottish Gem 650214. Bred by J. W. Watson, Newmachar, Aberdeenshire. Sold to D. Warnock & Sons, Loveland, Colo.....	1,100
Afton Averno 705360, red; Aug. 30, 1917; by Augustine 354344. Bred by Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb. Sold to Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis....	1,275
Challenger's Czarina 678593, red; April 3, 1917; by Dale's Challenger 410427. Bred by Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb. Sold to John R. Thompson, Libertyville, Ill.....	2,275
Betty Dale 4th 555624, roan; Oct. 22, 1916; by Double Dale 337156. Bred by Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb. Sold to Howell Rees & Sons.....	1,225
Princess Marshal 509051, roan; April 16, 1916; by Proud Marshal 422720. Bred by Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Iowa. Sold to A. R. Fennern, Avoca, Ia.....	1,050
Orange Blossom D. 555632 and bc, roan; Nov. 10, 1916; by Radium 385197. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to Peter Parkert Jr., Hooper, Neb.....	1,100
Wellington's Lily 89289, roan; May 5, 1909; by American Goods 286216. Bred by Aug. Sonneland, Harlan, Iowa. Sold to Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.....	1,675
Helen 43d 655463, roan; Oct. 4, 1917; by Dale's Challenger 410427. Bred by Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb. Sold to Howell Rees & Sons.....	2,000
Lovely 49th 678594, roan; Oct. 20, 1917; by Better Sort 558308. Bred by Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb. Sold to E. Farley & Son, Bancroft, Neb.....	1,100
Proud Sort 655797, white; Aug. 2, 1917; by Better Sort 558308. Bred by Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb. Sold to T. F. Humphries, Culbertson, Neb.....	1,525
Wellington Robin 705359, white; June 5, 1917; by Dale's Challenger 410427. Bred by Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb. Sold to J. R. Mansfield, Wisner, Neb.....	1,450
Scottish Knight 655461, roan; Oct. 23, 1917; by Maxwellton Javelin 367541. Bred by R. H. Miller, Britt, Iowa. Sold to Ben W. Brown, New Berlin, Ill.....	1,175
Amanda's Challenger 678588, roan; Jan. 10, 1918; by Dale's Challenger 410427. Bred by Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb. Sold to Egger Bros., Roca, Neb....	2,500

SKIDMORE, MO., NOV. 14—F. C. BARBER & SONS

Anoka Gloster B. 508805 and cc, roan; Nov. 24, 1915; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. Sold to W. Preston Donald, Clio, Iowa.....	\$ 1,300
Mary Lind's Viola 3d 201561 and cc, red; June 15, 1914; by Royal Edward 324529. Bred by James Leask & Son. Sold to W. Preston Donald.....	1,250
Butterfly 7th 181881 and cc, roan; March 20, 1914; by Chet 339664. Bred by W. C. Cameron. Sold to O. W. Moorman, Maysville, Mo.....	1,000
Scottish Maid 542918 and cc, roan; March 11, 1916; by Herdsman Favorite 336714. Bred by Wm. Kiskalt. Sold to R. N. Marshall, Ollie, Iowa....	1,150

MARYVILLE, MO., NOV. 15—E. OGDEN & SON AND D. WARNOCK & SONS

Imp. Cotehay Augusta 2d (vol. 61, 990E) and cc, red; April 12, 1914; by Broadhooks Earl (104892). Bred by Fairfax Rhodes, Glos. Owned by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to Rhynas & Wells, Stockport, Ia.....	\$ 2,550
Gay Rosewood 650234 and bc, red; March 17, 1914; by Red Clipper 636239. Bred by Robert Jamieson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Owned by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo....	1,400
Lady Mayflower 2d 610676 and bc, red; Jan. 23, 1914; by Royal Seal 609048. Bred by Robert Bruce, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Owned by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to W. E. Pritchard, Avoca, Ia.....	1,975
Quetta Cardigan (vol. 65E) and bc, roan; March 18, 1916; by Pie Crust (122005). Bred by Wm. Parkin-Moore, Whitehall, Eng. Owned by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to T. G. Beggs, Terre Haute, Ind.....	1,400

Red Ruby 610694 and cc, red; March 18, 1916; by Nonpareil Gift 610655. Bred by Geo. Campbell, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Owned by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to Jos. Miller & Son, Granger, Mo....	1,150
Fair Goods Countess 467956 and cc, red; March 27, 1913; by Fair Goods 253391. Bred by J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. Owned by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo.....	1,400
Proud Lady Princess 677425 and cc, red; April 11, 1916, by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Owned by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to F. A. Heberling, Ponca City, Okla.....	1,500
Violet Cumberland 2d 677428 and cc, white; March 13, 1916; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Owned by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to F. A. Heberling.....	2,100
Diamond Queen 16th 214637, roan; Aug. 23, 1914; by Barmpton Sultan 3d 376120. Bred by A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo. Owned by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.....	1,000
Water Crescent 643368, roan; April 12, 1917; by Marquis 402533. Bred by T. W. Peterson, Lamoni, Ia. Owned by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to F. A. Heberling.....	1,000
Gardenia Model 666256, roan; Oct. 20, 1917; by Model Type 446848. Bred and owned by D. Warnock & Sons. Sold to L. W. Bigley, Fairfax, Mo.....	1,000
Sherwood Virginia 648224 and cc, roan; Jan. 9, 1915; by Spency Champion 648213. Bred by F. B. Wilkinson, Newark, Eng. Owned by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to Jos. Miller & Son, Granger, Mo....	1,750
Hallwood Violet 6th 203827 and bc, red; March 2, 1914; by Princely Sultan 350513. Bred by E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo. Owned by D. Warnock & Sons. Sold to G. H. Hasel, Weatherby, Mo.....	1,200
Diamond Stamp 656514, roan; Oct. 2, 1917; by Anoka Bandmaster 421522. Bred by A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo. Owned by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to Chas. Anderson, Mound City, Mo.....	1,525

MARYVILLE, MO., NOV. 16—BElLOWS BROS.

Parkdale Clipper 3d 216299, red; Aug. 28, 1913; by Orange Model 317228. Bred by W. A. Betteridge, Pilot Grove, Mo. Sold to W. E. Pritchard, Avoca, Iowa.....	\$ 1,325
Cumberland Belle 549045, roan; July 22, 1916; by Silver Cumberland 442524. Bred by Jos. Miller & Son, Granger, Mo. Sold to C. M. Brown, Auxvasse, Mo.....	2,025
Westlawn Missie 195612, roan; June 20, 1913; by Villager 295884. Bred by D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo.....	1,500
Columbia 3d 152067 and bc, white; Feb. 15, 1912; by tSar of the Mist 354219. Bred by H. N. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. Sold to Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo.....	1,325
Barmpton Cumberland 463637 and bc, roan; July 1, 1915; by Cumberland Prince 369225. Bred by P. H. Griffin, Potomac, Mont. Sold to L. W. Bigley, Fairfax, Mo.....	1,000
Autumn Queen Red 209438 and cc, red; April 1, 1914; by Scottish Sentinel 353283. Bred by Henry H. Kuper, Humboldt, Neb. Sold to J. H. Crist, Skidmore, Mo.....	1,075
Parkdale Clipper 4th 214641 and bc, red; Sept. 16, 1913; by Clipper Model 386430. Bred by W. A. Betteridge. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons.....	1,025
Imp. Nonpareil Secret 652529, red, little white; Jan. 15, 1917; by Towie Barclay Statesman 632524. Bred by W. A. Scott, Clyne, Caithness, Scotland. Sold to T. G. Beggs, Terre Haute, Ind.....	1,525
Lady Geraldine 9th 602025, red; Dec. 13, 1916; by Victor Sultan 296335. Bred by Geo. Allen & Sons. Sold to H. B. Getter, Buhler, Kan.....	1,025
Gloster Girl 2d 700773, roan; July 12, 1917; by Types Lord 444367. Bred by Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo. Sold to R. C. Converse, Knoxville, Iowa....	1,025
Baron Victor 665047, roan; Oct. 17, 1917; by Parkdale Baron 410363. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to Byrne Bros., Perry Mo.....	2,000

KANSAS CITY, MO., NOV. 21—ROYAL SHORTHORN SALE

Ethel Sultan 618298, roan; Dec. 12, 1916; by Sultan's Prince 422450. Bred and sold by Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo., to Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo.....	\$ 1,450
Village D. of Glsoter 528933, roan; Sept. 23, 1916; by Villager's Champion 414746. Bred and sold by Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., to Tomson Bros., Carbondale, Kan.....	1,150
Dale Victoria 472952, roan; Oct. 20, 1915; by Dale Emblem 385196. Bred and sold by John Regier, Whitewater, Kan., to Tomson Bros.....	1,000

Rosewood 105th 645517, red; May 11, 1917; by Parkdale Baron 410363. Bred by Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo. Sold by Park E. Salter to Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.....	2,000
Gazelle Flower 2d 224875, red; Sept. 2, 1915; by Mistletoe Archer 332204. Bred by H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan. Sold by John T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla., to William Hartnett, Waukesha, Wis.....	1,250
Sultan's Blossom 3d 556270 and cc, roan; Feb. 24, 1915; by Crescent's Goods 367757. Bred and sold by Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., to John R. Thompson, Libertyville, Ill.....	1,700
Simplicity 6th 678833, roan; Oct. 2, 1917; by Village Marshal 427572. Bred and sold by Tomson Bros., Carbondale, Kan., to Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.....	1,050
Autumn Marshal 678826, roan; Sept. 2, 1917; by Village Marshal 427572. Bred and sold by Tomson Bros. to Ben Will Thatcher, Smithville, Mo.....	2,575

WAUKESHA, WIS., NOV. 30—ANOKA FARMS

Anoka Premier 668041, roan; Sept. 3, 1917; by Good Stamp 474340. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Orie Lebus & Son, Cynthiana, Ky.....	\$ 3,700
Anoka Revolution 668042, roan; Dec. 12, 1917; by Lavender Sultan 474341. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to John R. Thompson, Libertyville, Ill.....	7,500
Anoka Omega 698327, roan; Oct. 25, 1917; by Lavender Sultan 474341. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo.....	12,000
Anoka Crown King 668040, roan; Nov. 2, 1917; by Lavender Sultan 474341. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Edwin D. Logsdon Indianapolis, Ind.....	6,200
Anoka Topsman 681846, roan; Sept. 27, 1917; by Lavender Sultan 474341. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to R. A. Wright, Drink Water, Sask.....	3,500
Barmpton Sultan 676759, white; Jan. 3, 1918; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to F. A. Heberling, Ponca City, Okla.....	1,600
Anoka Favorite 676758, roan; Jan. 10, 1918; by Faultless Dale 495606. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill.....	2,400
Glaryford Augustus 716421, roan; April 26, 1917; by Butterfly Boy 3d 716416. Bred by M. Dysart, Glaryford, Ireland. Sold to J. O. Pew & Son, Ravenna, Ohio.....	4,100
Secret Stamp 698330, white; Oct. 15, 1917; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to D. G. McKay, Beverly, Sask.....	1,500
Sultan Master 698333, roan; Nov. 29, 1917; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Mrs. Dina Perleberg, Lewistown, Mont.....	1,050
Golden Lavender 2d 679940, roan; April 22, 1917; by Rasper Champion 425338. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to John R. Thompson.....	1,550
Missie Sultana 2d 698345, roan; August 5, 1917; by Rosewood Sultan 394671. Bred by Geo. B. Miller, Canton, Ill. Sold to B. F. Hales, Prairie View, Ill.....	1,400
Clipper Anoka 9th 671866, roan; Sept. 6, 1917; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to A. J. Ryden, Abingdon, Ill.....	5,500
Clipper Anoka 8th 668043, roan; Sept. 2, 1917; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to John R. Thompson.....	1,900
Rosewood 93d 698349, white; August 5, 1917; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio. Sold to J. O. Pew & Son.....	2,900
Missie Sultana 4th 676762, roan; Jan. 7, 1918; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to the Haigler Ranch, Haigler, Neb.....	1,200
Augusta Anoka 8th 676761, roan; Jan. 14, 1918; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Fred C. Merry.....	1,950
Augusta Anoka 7th 676760, red; Jan. 10, 1918; by Lavender Sultan 474341. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to J. O. Pew & Son.....	1,550
Augusta Anoka 6th 598340, roan; Jan. 1, 1918; by Lavender Sultan 474341. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to the Haigler Ranch.....	1,150
Augusta Sittyton 654497, red; Aug. 1, 1917; by Village Master 413120. Bred by O. C. Bigler, Maquon, Ill. Sold to Robert Brown, Paris, Mo.....	13,00
Lady Amaranth 3d 680447, roan; June 12, 1917; by Rosewood Reserve 449582. Bred by Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo. Sold to John R. Thompson	1,350
Victoria Anoka 698338, roan; Oct. 17, 1917; by Village Archer 433475. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to J. Carl Williams, Bryant, Ind.....	1,200
Lovely Princess 3d 698344, roan; Jan. 4, 1918; by Augusta Boy 608359. Bred by Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Sold to Edellyn Farm, Wilson, Illinois.....	1,000
Anoka Clara 698335, roan; Jan. 5, 1918; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis.....	1,000
Lavender Princess 5th 700435, red; Aug. 14, 1917; by Craven Knight 415527. Bred by Leslie Smith & Sons, St. Cloud, Minn. Sold to Robert Brown..	1,250

Roan Rosebud 647715, roan; April 16, 1917; by Notlaw Nelson 647704. Bred by A. & I. Ferguson, Perthshire, Scotland. Sold to John R. Thompson	1,350
Cruickshank Rose 7th 716228, roan; July 20, 1917; by Brave Marquis 682161. Bred by Alex. Crombie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Cortland Marshall, New London, Ohio.....	1,500
Froester Mayflower 716229, roan; Jan. 5, 1918; by Boquhan Royal Mark 716225. Bred by J. E. H. Graham Clarke, Gloucestershire, Eng. Sold to E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.....	1,000
Lady Dorothy F. 11th 716789, roan; March 13, 1918; by Ardlethen Landscape 716789. Bred by Thomas Pattleton, Londonderry, Ireland. Sold to Fred C. Merry.....	1,325
Princess Lovely 7th 698347, roan; March 12, 1918; by Lavender Sultan 474341. Bred by Anoka Farms. Sold to Jackson & White, Hurley, S. D.....	1,350

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 5, 1918

Parkdale Victoria 8th 495054, roan; Feb. 10, 1916; by Radium 385197. Bred and owned by Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo. Sold to Fred C. Merry....	\$ 3,600
Maxwalton Pure Gold 2d 699946, roan; Sept. 20, 1917; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred and owned by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, O. Sold to Gordon & Clark, Victoria, Ill.....	1,000
Rosewood 105th 645517; May 11, 1917; by Parkdale Baron 410363. Bred by Bellows Bros. Owned by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.....	1,725
Maxwalton Mina 12th 496412, roan; Jan. 2, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred and owned by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Wm. Hartman, Mansfield, Ohio.....	3,300
Sweet Afton 6th 555626, roan; Nov. 25, 1916; by Dales Challenger 410427. Bred by Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb. Owned by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Maryville Farms, Youngstown, Ohio.....	1,300
Mount Victoria Bud 665333, red; Sept. 6, 1917; by Glorious Dale 2d 334950. Bred and owned by Robert Crain, Mount Victoria, Md. Sold to W. J. & B. A. Thomas, Shelbyville, Ky.....	1,025
Pride of Oakdale 496170, white; Jan. 9, 1916; by Pride of Albion 352820. Bred and owned by F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio. Sold to Robert Ward & Sons, Benton, Ill.....	9,200
Lady Belle 15th 716289, white; Feb. 15, 1916; by Rare Sort 430552. Bred by A. E. Stevenson, Port Huron, Mich. Owned by F. R. Edwards. Sold to J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.....	1,000
Pine Grove Ruby 18th 204115 and cc, roan; May 12, 1913; by Banker 428576. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. Owned by F. R. Edwards. Sold to Schaffner Bros., Erie, Pa.....	2,000
Lord Rhyon 716299, roan; Jan. 5, 1916; by Lord Mandeville 716298. Bred by E. G. S. Hornby, Westmoreland, Eng. Owned by Wm. Hartnett, Waukesha, Wis. Sold to Lespedeza Farm.....	15,000
Northcote Sittyton 617286, roan; Nov. 28, 1916; by Royal Silver 387283. Bred and owned by Walter J. Hill, White Bear Lake, Minn. Sold to F. S. Bunker, Kilbourn, Wis.....	1,025
Lord Derby 593857, roan; April 4, 1915; by Donnybrook 593856. Bred by T. A. Buttar, Corston, Scotland. Owned by Roy T. Johnson, Flushing, Ohio. Sold to J. A. Dunlap, Wheeling, W. Va....	2,000
Cloverleaf Myra 554044, roan; March 30, 1916; by Collynie Sultan 414233. Bred and owned by Eben E. Jones, Rockland, Wis. Sold to L. E. Crews, Haigler, Neb.....	1,000
Narcissus Type 489199, roan; Nov. 17, 1915; by Cumberland's Type 388132. Bred by C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Ia. Owned by Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan. Sold to Wm. Ryan Jr., Danville, Ill.....	2,000
Balnabeen Gipsy Lad 703434, roan; Dec. 21, 1916; by Sanquhar Proud Baron 703436. Bred by Alexander Campbell, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Owned by J. E. Kennedy, Janesville, Wis. Sold to Alfred Swann, Dandridge, Tenn.....	10,100
Ardmore Heiress 652463, roan; Oct. 20, 1916; by Wood Dale Stamp 354220. Bred and owned by Chas. E. Leonard & Son, Bunceton, Mo. Sold to F. C. Landon, Winona, Minn.....	1,125
Lavender's Heiress 701772, red; Sept. 20, 1917; by Ringmaster's Heir 461585. Bred and owned by Chas. E. Leonard & Son. Sold to Wm. Hartnett	1,000
Sultan's Memory 576039, white; Feb. 26, 1917; by Lespedeza Sultan 406929. Bred and owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to R. A. Tyler, Hickman, Kentucky.....	2,000
Topay 4th 472564, roan; Oct. 2, 1915; by Silver Seaforth 414460. Bred by Day & Rothrock, Sprague, Wash. Owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to Wm. Hartnett.....	1,500

Linwood Clara 9th 569414, roan; Sept. 3, 1916; by O. K. 437588. Bred by I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill. Owned by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to Wm. Hartnett	1,350
Pleasant Princess 581625, roan; March 24, 1917; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred and owned by H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. Sold to Wm. Hartnett	1,100
Sarcasm 24th 716427, roan; July 11, 1912; by Silent Royalist 716419. Bred by J. A. K. Falconer, Cincencester, Eng. Owned by H. C. Lookabaugh. Sold to Oakfield Farm, Girard, Ill.	1,500
Queen of Gloster 4th 671127, white; March 29, 1917; by Kelvindale 2d 391425. Bred and owned by Loveland Stock Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Ia. Sold to F. G. Stevens, Stillwater, Pa.	1,300
Royal Marquis 665057, roan; Sept. 7, 1917; by Village Marquis 430412. Bred and owned by Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis. Sold to Wm. Hartnett,	2,500
Village Rose 168981 and bc, r. l. w.; Jan. 1, 1914; by Villager 295884. Bred by D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio. Owned by John McCord & Son, Palos Park, Ill. Sold to F. A. Heberling, Ponca City, Okla.	1,950
Lady Douglas 9th 177294 and bc, roan; Feb. 4, 1914; by Silver Dale 320003. Bred and owned by C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill. Sold to Bellows Bros.	2,300
Village Patriot 692621, roan; Oct. 19, 1917; by Superior Knight 408979. Bred and owned by J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill. Sold to Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.	1,025
Village Blossom 8th 472916 and cc, roan; Sept. 17, 1915; by Superior Knight 408979. Bred and owned by J. F. Prather. Sold to Wm. Hartnett.	2,000
Posy Queen 6th 564228, roan; Oct. 8, 1916; by Silver Knight 288261. Bred and owned by J. F. Prather. Sold to Wm. Hartnett.	1,025

Master Prince 576033, roan; Feb. 22, 1917; by Master Ruby 446601. Bred by Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Lodi, Wis. Owned by Reynolds Bros. Sold to W. Hartnett	6,500
Averne 15th 556802, red; Oct. 17, 1916; by Master Ruby 446601. Bred by Herr Bros. & Reynolds. Owned by Reynolds Bros. Sold to Wm. Hartnett	1,025
Goldie's Ruby 505073, red; Oct. 10, 1915; by Master Ruby 446601. Bred by Herr Bros. & Reynolds. Owned by Reynolds Bros. Sold to John R. Thompson, Libertyville, Ill.	3,100
Cloverleaf Mildred 3d 556509, roan; Oct. 25, 1916; by Village Royal 355016. Bred and owned by W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio. Sold to Wm. Hartnett	1,375
Eastlawn Champion Jr. 576165, roan; Jan. 29, 1917; by Eastlawn's Champion 419060. Bred and owned by Frank Toyne & Son, Lanesboro, Ia. Sold to B. F. Humphrey, Lovington, Ill.	1,675
Villager's Lass 669854, roan; Dec. 3, 1917; by Villager 295884. Bred and owned by Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Ia. Sold to W. J. Baum, Sidell, Ill.	1,300
Villager's Lavender 576163, white; Sept. 14, 1916; by Villager 295884. Bred and owned by Uppermill Farm. Sold to Robert Ward & Sons, Benton, Ill.	1,800
Ringmaster's Queen 145568 and cc, roan; Dec. 23, 1912; by Ringmaster 307894. Bred by White & Smith, St. Cloud, Minn. Owned by Robert R. Ward & Sons. Sold to P. J. Fosse, St. Cloud, Minn.	1,025
Flora Sultan 212746 and cc, roan; May 25, 1914; by Jealousy's Sultan 391957. Bred by Jas. H. Williams, Bryant, Ind. Owned by J. Carl Williams. Sold to Baldwin Corporation, Appleton, Wis.	1,600
Edellyn Marshal 679949, roan; May 27, 1917; by Doune Marshal 632939. Bred by Wm. Parkin-Moore, Cumberland, Eng. Owned by Edellyn Farm, Wilson, Ill. Sold to B. T. Reese, Marshall, Minn.	1,500

PUBLIC SALES

PENNSIDE, PA., Sept. 24.		
M. & J. SCHAFFNER.		
40 head (Milking Shorthorns)	Sold for.	Average.
Top female, Florence Rose	\$ 500.00	\$ 300.00
Top bull, Prince Conneaut	225.00	
SIOUX CITY, IOWA, Oct. 1.		
H. B. STEELE.		
41 head	\$13,275.00	\$ 323.00
36 females		311.00
5 bulls		414.00
HILLSDALE, MICH., Oct. 1.		
SOUTHERN MICHIGAN SHORTHORN SALE.		
53 head	\$10,745.00	\$ 208.00
BELMOND, IOWA, Oct. 2.		
DAVENPORT & MACK.		
36 head	Sold for.	Average.
32 females	\$ 286.00	
4 bulls	298.00	
Top female, Ruddington		237.00
Daisy 2d	700.00	
TISKILWA, ILL., Oct. 2.		
PIPER & BESSIRE.		
44 head	\$12,210.00	\$ 270.00
Top female, Hillhurst Luster	875.00	
DONALDSONVILLE, LA., Oct. 5.		
WALTER GODCHAUX.		
34 head	Sold for.	Average.
	\$ 170.00	
BRYANT, IND., Oct. 7.		
JAMES H. WILLIAMS.		
30 head	Sold for.	Average.
Top female, Countess Heiress	\$ 825.00	
Heifer sold for benefit of Red Cross	400.00	
HAMMOND, ILL., Oct. 8.		
BOLSEN BROS.		
36 head	\$14,410.00	
Top female, Princess Loyal	575.00	
Top bull, Longfellow 2d	700.00	
DIXON, ILL., Oct. 9.		
LEE COUNTY SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION.		
40 head	Sold for.	Average.
Top female	\$ 200.00	
	365.00	
NEWTON, IOWA, Oct. 10.		
WILLIAM CARRIER.		
30 head	Sold for.	Average.
Top female, Clara Marr	\$ 2,600.00	
Top bull, Proud Monarch	2,425.00	
STOCKPORT, IOWA, Oct. 11.		
RHYNAS' SONS & WELLS.		
54 head	\$26,385.00	\$ 483.00
Top female, Golden Princess	1,350.00	
Top bull, Diamond's Marshal	425.00	

LONDON, O., Oct. 14.		
J. W. EVANS & SON.		
40 head	\$32,810.00	\$ 822.00
35 females		875.00
5 bulls		435.00
Top female, imp. Rosewood Princess and cow calf	1,600.00	
Top bull, Douglas Prince	700.00	
LONDON, OHIO, Oct. 15.		
MADISON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.		
52 head	\$13,515.00	\$ 260.00
Top females, Agnes Gloster and Peach Blossom 4th, each	500.00	
Top bull, Woodbine	310.00	
WALL LAKE, IOWA, Oct. 15.		
J. A. RICHARDSON.		
59 head	\$16,050.00	\$ 272.00
Top female, Duchess of Gloster	635.00	
Top bull, Sultan's Marshal		
HUNTERTOWN, IND., Oct. 16.		
FT. WAYNE DISTRICT SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.		
74 head	\$25,245.00	\$ 341.00
14 bulls		274.00
60 females		356.00
Top female, Averne 17th	950.00	
Top bull, Golden Sultan	875.00	
CADIZ, OHIO, Oct. 17.		
HARRISON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS.		
55 head	\$16,975.00	\$ 309.00
Top female, Imp. Innocence	850.00	
6th	405.00	
Top bull, Sultan Model		
WILLOUGHBY, O., Oct. 19.		
C. A. OTIS.		
31 head (Milking Shorthorns)	\$32,550.00	\$1,050.00
Top female, Lady of the Glen	5,000.00	
Top bull, Imp. Loobaugh		
Baron	1,000.00	
LA PORTE, CITY, IOWA, Oct. 21.		
I. E. BOWN.		
Top females, Queen of Fairview and Fairview Lassie, each	\$ 300.00	
Top bull, Lindeman Marshal	400.00	
WILLIAMSVILLE, ILL., Oct. 22.		
RALPH J. TAYLOR.		
35 head	\$23,205.00	\$ 663.00
Top female, Golden Girl 15th	1,700.00	
Top bull, Imperial Mistletoe	4,100.00	
WICHITA, KAN., Oct. 24.		
PARK E. SALTER.		
49 head	\$24,855.00	\$ 506.00
6 bulls	1,395.00	
43 females	23,460.00	546.00
Top bull, Lindonwald Ned	805.00	
Top female, Augusta 11th and Miss Butterfly, each	1,250.00	

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 24-26.		
UNDER AUSPICES OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE BEEF BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.		
59 head	Sold for.	Average.
15 bulls		\$ 210.00
44 females		150.00
		234.00
SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 24.		
LESLIE SMITH & SONS AND B. W. AYLOR.		
32 head (Leslie Smith & Sons)	\$23,775.00	\$ 743.00
31 head B. W. Aylor	17,500.00	564.00
Top female, Daisy Nonpareil and cow calf	1,750.00	
Top bull, imp. Tarty Aristocrat	2,025.00	
ELMWOOD, ILL., Oct. 24.		
W. C. WINDISH.		
21 head	Sold for.	Average.
6 bulls		\$ 290.00
15 females		185.00
Top female, Laura and cow calf	700.00	
Top bull, Sultan Lad	300.00	
SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 25.		
O. F. HENKEL & SONS.		
30 head	\$12,150.00	\$ 405.00
Top female, Veronica 4th	850.00	
Top bull, Crown Marshal	595.00	
WICHITA, KAN., Oct. 25.		
J. C. ROBINSON.		
43 females	\$10,835.00	\$ 252.00
Top female, Queen 2d	505.00	
WEST POINT, IND., Oct. 29.		
J. C. ANDREW.		
41 head	\$47,375.00	\$1,155.00
Top females, Edgecote Margaret and Lady Cruickshank 10th, each	1,625.00	
Top bull, Pine's Emblem	4,000.00	
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 30.		
CARPENTER & ROSS & JAMES BROWN.		
68 head	\$40,025.00	\$ 589.00
6 bulls		750.00
Top female, Rosewood of Thaxton	1,800.00	
Top bulls, Lord Florizel and King's Marquis, each	1,000.00	
CHICAGO, Oct. 30.		
W. C. ROSENBERGER & SONS.		
29 head	\$24,600.00	\$ 848.00
Top female, Roan Gloster	2,025.00	
Top bull, imp. Garty Lansdowne	4,000.00	
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 31.		
LOWER & OWEN AND CARPENTER & CARPENTER.		
78 head	\$72,325.00	\$ 812.00
7 bulls		1,170.00
70 females		916.00
Top female, King's Gift and cow calf	3,975.00	
Top bull, Norwaldo's Avondale	2,800.00	

HAIGLER, NEBR., Nov. 1.

L. E. CREWS.		Sold for.	Average.
43 head	.....	\$19,380.00	\$ 450.00
21 bulls	.....	9,060.00	451.00
22 females	.....	10,320.00	470.00
Top bull, Rosewood Sultan 3d.	.....	2,000.00	
Top female, Scottish Ramsden and Red Rose 9th, each...	.....	525.00	

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 1.

F. R. EDWARDS AND LESPEDEZA FARM.		Sold for.	Average.
78 head	.....	\$67,655.00	\$ 867.00
Top female, Pine Grove Ruby 15th	.....	2,125.00	
Top bull, Lespedeza Premier.	.....	1,000.00	

WEST LIBERTY, IOWA, Nov. 6.

E. MOORE & SON.		Sold for.	Average.
39 head	.....	\$22,625.00	\$ 572.00
5 bulls	.....	3,730.00	746.00
34 females	.....	18,895.00	555.00
Top female, Roan Queen 2d.	.....	1,125.00	
Top bull, Anoka Sultan.	.....	1,950.00	

EMMETSBURG, IOWA, Nov. 6.

JOHN J. STEIL.		Sold for.	Average.
5 bulls	.....	\$ 592.00	\$ 118.00
26 females	.....	2,872.00	110.00

STURGEON, M., Nov. 7.

GARRETT LITTELL, E. S. STEWART, AND A. S. HINES & SONS.		Sold for.	Average.
46 head	.....	\$20,795.00	\$ 452.00
4 bulls	.....	830.00	207.00
42 females	.....	19,965.00	475.00
Top female, Knight's Nonpareil and cow calf.	.....	1,075.00	

MAQUOKETA, IOWA, Nov. 7.

C. E. TILTON.		Sold for.	Average.
42 head	.....	\$15,895.00	\$ 378.00
12 bulls	.....	3,325.00	276.00
30 females	.....	.....	419.00
Top female, Rosewood 64th.	.....	795.00	
Top bull, Cumberland Favorite	.....	380.00	

FULTON, MO., Nov. 8.

CALLAWAY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.		Sold for.	Average.
50 head	.....	\$11,960.00	\$ 260.00
17 bulls	.....	2,350.00	140.00
33 females	.....	9,610.00	291.00
Top female, Rosewood Violet.	.....	700.00	
Top bull, Choice Cumberland.	.....	415.00	

DYSART, IOWA, Nov. 8.

ZOBEL BROS.		Sold for.	Average.
45 head	.....	\$ 426.00	
4 bulls	.....	\$ 2,815.00	703.00
41 females	.....	16,350.00	398.00
Top female, Gainford Mina.	.....	1,500.00	
Top bull, Radium Goods.	.....	1,525.00	

VINTON, IOWA, Nov. 9.

H. L. BERESFORD & SON.		Sold for.	Average.
62 head	.....	.....	\$ 227.00
Top female, Orange Bud and cow calf	.....	490.00	
Top bull, imp. Proud Marshal	.....	1,050.00	

BEASON, ILL., Nov. 9.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CALF CLUB.		Sold for.	Average.
46 head	.....	\$12,220.00	\$ 264.00
Top female, Isabel Gloster.	.....	475.00	
Top bull, Ashlawn King.	.....	500.00	

PARIS, MO., Nov. 11.

MONROE COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.		Sold for.	Average.
44 head	.....	\$ 263.00	
9 bulls	.....	173.00	
35 females	.....	285.00	
Top female, Violet's Spray.	.....	895.00	
Top bull, Cumberland Knight.	.....	300.00	

WALTON, NEBR., Nov. 11.

RETZLAFF BROS.		Sold for.	Average.
48 head	.....	\$ 359.00	
19 bulls	.....	306.00	
29 females	.....	387.00	
Top female, Snowflake Columbia 4th	.....	1,250.00	
Top bull, Valentine Goods.	.....	1,025.00	

GALESBURG, ILL., Nov. 11.

A. J. RYDEN.		Sold for.	Average.
37 head	.....	\$28,275.00	\$ 763.00
10 head (offered by G. N. Demick & Son)	.....	468.00	
Top female, Rosewood Maid and bull calf.	.....	2,475.00	
Top bull, Rosewood Victor.	.....	610.00	

GALESBURG, ILL., Nov. 12.

ILLIONIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS.		Sold for.	Average.
59 head	.....	\$15,540.00	
14 bulls	.....	310.00	
Top female, Gale Ythan 7th.	.....	1,025.00	
Top bull, Royal Hope.	.....	960.00	

GALESVILLE, WIS., Nov. 18.

ARNOLD & WILEY.		Sold for.	Average.
11 bulls	.....	\$ 314.00	
29 females	.....	262.00	
Top bull, White Baron.	.....	850.00	

MEXICO, MO., Nov. 13.

S. P. EMMONS & SON.		Sold for.	Average.
44 head	.....	\$22,775.00	\$ 517.00
6 bulls	.....	205.00	
38 females	.....	21,545.00	567.00
Top female, Marshall's Mayflower and cow calf.	.....	1,700.00	
Top bull, Longbranch Dale.	.....	300.00	

WATONGA, OKLA., Nov. 12.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH.		Sold for.	Average.
64 head	.....	\$39,625.00	\$ 620.00
5 bulls	.....	10,025.00	2,005.00
59 females	.....	502.00	
Top female, Pleasant Avenir.	.....	4,100.00	
Top bull, Lookatonga Sultan.	.....	6,000.00	

SOUTH OMAHA, Nov. 12.

S. A. NELSON & SONS.		Sold for.	Average.
52 head	.....	\$36,215.00	\$ 696.00
8 bulls	.....	317.00	
44 females	.....	756.00	
Top females, Imp. Edgecote Mistletoe and Lady Augusta 9th, each	.....	2,000.00	
Top bull, Nelson's Type.	.....	750.00	

GALESBURG, ILL., Nov. 13.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CALF CLUB.		Sold for.	Average.
53 head	\$ 248.00

SOUTH OMAHA, Nov. 13.

OWEN KANE.		Sold for.	Average.
44 head	.....	\$52,900.00	\$1,202.00
5 bulls	.....	1,450.00	
39 females	.....	1,170.00	
Top female, Sweet Afton 6th and bull calf.	.....	5,000.00	
Top bull, Amanda's Challenger	.....	2,500.00	

GALESBURG, ILL., Nov. 14.

J. O. BLAKESLEE.		Sold for.	Average.
All females	.....	.....	\$ 295.00
All bulls	.....	.....	249.00
Top female, Victoria Besale.	.....	895.00	
Top bull, Maple Lawn Village	.....	600.00	

SKIDMORE, MO., Nov. 14.

F. C. BARBER & SONS.		Sold for.	Average.
48 head	.....	\$26,530.00	\$ 554.00
5 bulls	.....	2,040.00	408.00
43 females	.....	570.00	
Top female, Anoka Gloster B. and cow calf.	.....	1,300.00	
Top bull, Village Baron.	.....	825.00	

MARYVILLE, MO., Nov. 15.

E. OGDEN & SONS AND D. WARNOCK & SONS.		Sold for.	Average.
52 head	.....	\$43,495.00	\$ 838.00
6 bulls	.....	3,695.00	616.00
46 females	.....	39,800.00	865.00
Top female, imp. Cotehav Augusta 2d and cow calf.	.....	2,550.00	
Top bull, Diamond Stamp.	.....	1,525.00	

MARYVILLE, MO., Nov. 16.

BELLWS BROS.		Sold for.	Average.
45 head	.....	\$35,250.00	\$ 780.00
8 bulls	.....	5,700.00	712.00
37 females	.....	29,550.00	800.00
Top female, Cumberland Belle	.....	2,025.00	
Top bull, Baron Victor.	.....	2,000.00	

WESLEY, IOWA, Nov. 20.

M. C. MATERN & SONS.		Sold for.	Average.
40 head	.....	\$11,650.00	\$ 291.00
5 bulls	.....	1,680.00	336.00
25 females	.....	9,970.00	281.00
Top female, Mildred Lassie.	.....	500.00	
Top bull, Umerhill Marshal.	.....	525.00	

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 21.

AMERICAN ROYAL SALE.		Sold for.	Average.
42 head	.....	\$33,145.00	\$ 790.00
10 bulls	.....	679.00	
32 females	.....	823.00	
Top female, Rosewood 105th	.....	2,000.00	
Top bull, Autumn Marshal.	.....	2,575.00	

MACON, MO., Nov. 27.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.		Sold for.	Average.
11 bulls	.....	\$ 1,990.00	\$ 108.00
38 females	.....	9,060.00	238.00
49 head	.....	10,350.00	211.00
Top bull, Orange Boy.	.....	300.00	
Top female, Jennie Bloom.	.....	700.00	

WAUKESHA, WIS., Nov. 30.

ANOKA FARMS.		Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls	.....	\$45,760.00	\$3,288.00
35 females	.....	44,600.00	1,275.00
49 head	.....	90,360.00	1,844.00
Top bull, Anoka Omega.	.....	12,000.00	
Top female, Clipper Anoka 9th	.....	5,500.00	

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 5.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.		Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls	.....	\$56,175.00	\$4,012.00
30 females	.....	45,350.00	1,512.00
44 head	.....	101,525.00	2,307.00
Top female, Parkdale Victoria 8th	.....	3,600.00	
Top bull, Lord Rhybon.	.....	15,000.00	

BUFFALO CENTER, IOWA.

ED. ALLEMAN.		Sold for.	Average.
39 head	.....	\$ 7,722.50	\$ 198.00
7 bulls	.....	1,462.50	209.00
32 females	.....	6,260.00	195.00
Top female, Crimson Snowball	.....	640.00	
Top bull, Whitehall Dale.	.....	650.00	

STATE AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS

ALABAMA

Southern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thornton J. Wood, Secretary, Troy, Ala.

ARKANSAS

The Northwestern Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. T. Lewis, Secretary, Fayetteville, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. L. Warnock, Secretary, Loveland, Col.

COLORADO

The Northwestern Colorado Shorthorn Association, Secretary, T. J. Miller of the Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.

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Georgia Shorthorn Breeders' Association, T. G. Chastain, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

IDAHO

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Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. N. Brittan, Secretary, Waukomis, Okla.

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The Northwestern Pennsylvania Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Secretary, Alva Reynolds of the Woodlawn Stock Farm, Linesville, Pa.

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Sauk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Morley, Secretary, Baraboo, Wis.

Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. L. Tormey, Secretary, Madison, Wis.

Grant County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jay Martin, Secretary, Bagley, Wis.

Polk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Henry Peterson, Secretary, Centuria, Wis.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Send in Your Card

ALABAMA

W. L. SMITH, Eutaw, Ala.

Meadow Brook Farm—Shorthorns headed by the grand champion Royal Stamp.

ARKANSAS

LEWIS BROS., Fayetteville, Ark.

Oldest herd Shorthorns in Arkansas. Herd headed by Dale, by Double Dale and Orange Cumberland. Females of the best families. Both sexes for sale at all times.

CALIFORNIA

BUTTE CITY RANCH, Butte City, Glenn County, Cal.

Herd headed by grandsons of Whitehall Sultan and College Goods. Also bred Berkshires, Shropshires and ponies.

PACHECO CATTLE CO., Hollister, Cal.

Present herd bull, True Dale by Double Dale.

COLORADO

THE ALLEN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Herd bulls, Second Thought by Double Dale and Western Star by Second Thought. One hundred head in herd. Choice animals offered for sale. Correspondence invited.

THE MELBURN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Herd sires, Diamond Gloster 355961 and Typical Thought 565564. Fifty breeding cows in herd. Young bulls and cows for sale.

THE CARR W. PRITCHETT RANCH, Steamboat Springs, Routt County, Colo.

Mountain-bred Colorado Shorthorns. Herd sire, Loyal Stamp 494953, bred by Anoka Farms, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan.

DAVID WARNOCK & SONS, Loveland, Colo.

Model Type Shorthorns headed by Model Type and Advocate's Model.

THE WESTERN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, W. L. Warnock, Secy., Loveland, Colo.

Western Shorthorn breeders, we can put you in touch with the Shorthorns for sale nearest your shipping point.

IDAHO

WM. MULHALL, Fenn, Idaho.

Oldest herd in Idaho. Young bulls and a few cows for sale. Sires in service: Type's Model 429408 by Cumberland's Type, Cloverleaf Pride 2d 506682 by Maxwellton's Pride, Prince Booth 377105 by Annette's Prince.

ILLINOIS

FINLEY BARRELL, Bath, Ill.

Moscow Farm—Faultless Dale in service.

J. A. KILGOUR, Sterling, Ill.

Fair Acres—Champion Goods 410385, chief stock bull; five times Junior Champion at leading state fairs, 1915. Nothing for sale at present.

B. C. McCLENAHAN, Lafayette, Ill.

Prairie Farm—Villager's Victory 503621 by Villager in service. Young things by him for sale. Most select families. Farm 2½ miles from city.

W. M. OAKES, Laura, Ill.

Oak Lawn Shorthorns. Bulls for sale sired by Roan Archer 429090, out of imp. Roan Lady 43d and sired by the great Canadian sire, Archer's Hope. Former herd-header. Loyal Dale.

J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.

Village Park Herd—Sires in use, the noted young bulls, Silver Knight and Superior Knight. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

C. F. RICE, Indianola, Ill.

Homewood Shorthorns. Have a few bulls from 6 to 8 months old and can spare a few females. Farm ½ mile from station.

A. J. RYDEN, Abingdon, Ill.

Fashionable families. We bred for quality and utility.

W. T. STAUTZ, Bloomington, Ill.

Ireland Grove Stock Farm—Herd bulls in service: Cumberland Gloster 660947, Village Dale's Best 624710.

ROBERT R. WARD, Benton, Ill.

INDIANA

CARROLL COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDER'S ASSOCIATION, Roy F. Martin, Secy., Delphi, Ind.

Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle of good breeding. Any information pertaining to our Shorthorns for sale may be obtained by writing to the secretary.

ARTHUR HERRIMAN, Columbia City, Ind.

Glenarra Shorthorns—Dale's Farewell by Avondale, out of imp. Rosewood 86th, heads a herd of high-class matrons of the richest breeding. Herd-headers at reasonable prices.

GUY R. WOLVERTON, Chalmers, Ind.

Walnut Grove Farm—Sires in service: Homewood Cumberland 633486. A few high-class Scotch bulls and females for sale.

IOWA

M. L. ANDREWS, Melbourne, Iowa.

Unecda Robin 410238, or one of his get. Buy them at Green Vale Stock Farm.

BACON & MULLANY, Waterloo, Iowa.

Prince Imperial Jr. 357156. Missie by Prince Imperial in service. Bulls by him for sale. Best families.

BLACKHAWK COUNTY, IOWA, SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Representing 1,000 head of pure-bred Shorthorns owned by 25 breeders. Stock for sale at all times. For information inquire of W. D. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

W. O. CAMPBELL, Waterloo, Iowa.

Campbell Shorthorns. Bulls in service: King Cumberland 4th 621317 and Graceful Baron 598282. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

COOK & COOK, Independence, Iowa.

Fifty females, headed by British Knight, son of Rose of Blackwood 3d. Young stock and bred heifers always on hand. Catalog.

E. COSGRIFF & SON, Clarence, Iowa.

Breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Village Sport 493921 by Village Knight 367812 heads our herd of Scotch breeding females. Five young bulls for sale.

C. F. CURTISS, Ames, Iowa.

Herd headed by Count Avon 334946, International Grand Champion. Cows of highest excellence and best Scotch breeding.

F. H. EHLERS, Tama, Iowa.

Fair View Farm—Roan Knight 2d in service, assisted by Fair View Sultan and Regal Sultan.

A. R. FENNERN, Avoca, Iowa.

Highland View Farm—Choice Cumberland 424859 by King Cumberland 2d. Special offer, two red sons of Choice Cumberland, real show calves. Also other good bulls of Scotch breeding.

W. S. FRENCH & SON, Farmington, Iowa.

Herd headed by Village King 33462 by Villager, and Sovereign Chief 422116, a double grandson of Whitehall Sultan. We buy and sell Shorthorns; carlots a specialty.

HELD BROS., Hinton, Iowa.

Golden Sultan and Cumberland Crest in service; 150 head. Leading families.

WILLIAM HERKELMANN, Elwood, Iowa.

Herd sires: True Cumberland 3d and Lavender Champion. Special offer, red son of Princely Sultan and Mildred of Oakland. Shown as senior yearling. Herd numbers 185.

C. H. JACKSON, Avoca, Iowa.

Oakwood Farm—Herd sires. Clipper Dale, grandson of Villager and Proud Marengo by Marengo Dale. Breeding stock both sexes for sale. On main line R. I., 40 miles east of Omaha.

J. T. JUDGE, Carroll, Iowa.

Villager's Victor 467749 by Sultan Standard 334975 by Whitehall Sultan in service. Always something to sell.

KRIZER BROS., Eddyville, Iowa.

Walnut Grove Farm—Mildred's Stamp in service.

D. E. LOMAS, Villisca, Iowa.

Roan Diamond 424008 by Diamond Goods at head of herd of select matrons. Young bulls for sale. No females for sale at this time.

R. O. MILLER & SONS, Lucas, Iowa.

We have cows and helpers, bred in some of the best herds in Canada, on hand for sale all the time.

WM. MUNDY, Washta, Iowa.

Oak Bluff Shorthorns. Cattle of merit for inspection.

JOHN C. NYRUP, Harlan, Iowa.

Fairview Stock Farm—Corney Villager 535949 heads herd. Sixty miles northeast of Omaha on the Great Western R. R. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

C. A. OLSEN, Wall Lake, Iowa.

Imp. Iverness Hall Mark 530143 and Sultan 3d 278292 by Whitehall Sultan, in service. Stock of both sexes for sale.

L. C. OLOFF, Ireton, Iowa.

Marr's Avon 333858 in service. Breeder of high-class Shorthorns.

THE ORLEANS STOCK FARM, Cresco, Iowa.

Peter T. Hovey.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle, reds and roans. Excellent milkers.

FRANK T. PEMBERTON, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Valley View Farm—Herd bulls, Royal Sultan 454557 by Royal Silver 2d, dam, imp. Calceolaria 16th; Woodend Stamp 612607 by Royal Major, dam, Woodend Beauty 9th. Forty choice females in herd.

W. E. PRITCHARD, Walnut and Avoca, Iowa.

On the main line of the Rock Island, 45 miles east of Omaha. Dale's Clarion, a sire of show cattle by Double Dale in service. Young things by him for sale.

C. A. SAUNDER, & SONS, Manilla, Iowa.

Cumberland Stock Farms—Always a good bull or heifer to sell.

SCHRANK BROS., Danbury, Iowa.

Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Herd bulls in service. Proud Marshal's Lad 509047 by Proud Marshal, Bonnie's Knight 322563, Baron Avon 439764 by Count Avon.

E. R. SILLIMAN, Colo, Iowa.

Claverburn Farm—Diamond King, by imp. Bapton Admiral and out of imp. Diamond 31st in service.

E. B. THOMAS, Audubon, Iowa.

Gainford Monarch 429228 in service. A number of outstanding young bulls and females for sale.

UPPERMILL FARM, Wapello, Iowa.

The champion Villager's Coronet and Village Crest in service. Breeding stock of most fashionable families for sale. John Garden, Manager.

HOWARD VAUGHN, Marion, Iowa.

Wildwood Shorthorns, headed by Village Ruler 387931.

KANSAS**CHARLES M. BAIRD, Arkansas City, Kan.**

Breeder of registered Shorthorns. Size and quality our aim. Visitors met by appointment.

HARRY T. FORBES, Topeka, Kan.

Cedar Heights Stock Farm—A choice collection of both individuality and breeding. Secret King 505254 in service.

H. M. HILL & SONS, Lafontaine, Kan.

Cows of most excellent breeding headed by Master of the Dales an Avondale bull. Private herd catalog celebrating 25th anniversary of Sycamore Springs Shorthorns.

H. E. HUBER, Meriden, Kan.

Sires in service. Silk Goods by Choice Goods, Vindicator by Choice of Wooddale. Sixty breeding cows, several leading Scotch and Scotch-topped Bates families.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Manhattan, Kan.

Sires in service. Matchless Dale by Avondale, Marauder by Revolution, Narcissus Type by Cumberland Type. Forty high-class breeding females.

KITCHEN & KITCHEN, Burlingame, Kan.

Dragon Valley Farm—Representing some of the best families. White Valentine 394161 and Hero Missie in service. Three roan bull calves for sale.

MEUSER & CO., Anson, Kan.

Herd carries blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods, imp. Collynie and Avondale. Sycamore Chunk and Hamlet by Maxwalton Rosedale in service. Fifty breeding females.

THOMAS MURPHY & SONS, Corbin, Kan.

Spring Creek Shorthorns—Females of producing worth headed by the great sire Orange Goods. Choice young things for sale.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns—A select herd of females. Scotch Cumberland 489200 by Cumberland's Type in service.

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kan.

Shorthorns for the Southwest. Herd headed by Dale's Renown by Avondale. One hundred and fifty head to select from.

ROBERT RUSSELL, Muscotah, Kan.

All Scotch herd. Walnut Type, grandson of Whitehall Sultan, in service.

W. J. SAYRE, Cedar Point, Kan.

Elmhurst Shorthorns—Glendale 712760 and Jolly Dale 420684, grandsons of Avondale, in service. A few good cows and young bulls for sale.

TOMSON BROS., Dover and Carbondale, Kan.

Most fashionable strains. Village Marshal, Maxwalton Rosedale and Beaver Creek Sultan in service. One hundred breeding females.

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Castle Kirk Plantation—Tick immune bulls for beef herds a specialty.

MRS. M. R. MAYER, Shreveport, La.

Shreve Island Stock Farm—Herd of choice Scotch and Scotch-topped females. Headed by two grandsons of Whitehall Sultan, Sultan's Gauntlet by Sultan of Anoka and Memory's Stamp by Fond Memory. Several young bulls for sale.

MARYLAND**BENTON G. RAY, Colesville, Md.**

Milking Shorthorns. Herd headed by Prince Manzergh 578552 by Babraham Pretty Prince 420285, dam, Menzergh 8th 57729. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

MASSACHUSETTS**JOHN S. ANDERSON, Shelburne, Mass.**

Hillside Milking Shorthorns. Select collection of dual-purpose matrons that are producers of beef as well as milk. Bridegroom 370791, a richly bred son of Avondale, in service. Bull and heifer calves for sale.

FLINTSTONE FARM, Dalton, Mass.

Milking Shorthorns—100 females, many with records over 10,000 lbs. of milk and 400 lbs. fat. The champions, Waterloo Clay and Knowsley Gift, in service.

NEW ENGLAND SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

A list of the members having stock for sale and a booklet describing New England herds can be had from F. J. Curtin, Sec'y, Dalton, Mass.

MICHIGAN**BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Tecumseh, Mich.**

Flash Hallwood 496988, roan grandson of Villager, a Lavender, heads herd. Registered stock for sale. Modern, sanitary equipment. Farm 10 minutes from N. Y. C. Depot, 1 hour from Toledo, Ohio. Automobile meets all trains. Write Box A.

H. J. FLOWER, Milo, Mich.

Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Tawas City, Mich.

Richland Farm Shorthorns—A choice collection of richly bred matrons headed by Lorne and Fair Acres Goods. We invite correspondence and inspection. Herd at Prescott, Mich.

MINNESOTA**GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN, Mora, Minn.**

Ann River Shorthorns—Archer's Monarch 495156 in service; a good one. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

WILL DAILEY, Pipestone, Minn.

Valley View Shorthorns. Type's Gloster by Cumberland Type and Red Memory by Fond Memory in service. Farm just across the Dakota line.

S. G. ELIASON, Montevideo, Minn.

Superb Shorthorns—Sires in service: Sunrise 553998, Superb 300054, Cumberland's Archer 432399 and Goldbug 516240.

F. C. LANDON, Winona, Minn.

Conedale Farm—A choice collection of Scotch cattle.

LESLIE SMITH & SONS, St. Cloud, Minn.

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns—Royal Cup and Lex of Cluny in service.

HENRY STENBERG, Elmore, Minn.

Sires in service: Diamond Medal 424004 by Diamond Goods and Count Augustine 505655, a grandson of Count Avon.

E. A. THRONDRUD & SONS, Dawson, Minn.

East View Farm—Herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped females headed by Schoolmaster 353598. Bulls for sale.

MISSOURI**BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.**

Two hundred head. Herd bulls: Sultan Supreme 367161, Radium 385195, Parkdale Baron 414365, Aladdin and Parkdale Rex.

A. M. CRAWFORD & SON, Kahoka, Mo. (Formerly Clarinda, Iowa).

All fashionable families. Farm joins town.

J. R. EVANS & BROS., Maryville, Mo.

Females of choice Scotch breeding. Village Flash chief stock bull.

A. S. HINES & SONS, Moberly, Mo.

Willowdale Herd—All descending from imp. Rosie 17th and imp. Acanthus Sonny Dale by Maxwalton Rosedale, in service.

A. J. MAURER, 833 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

Shorthorns—Bulls, heifers, cows with calves. Priced in lots to suit.

O. W. NAUMAN, Craig, Mo.

Nauman's Shorthorns—Home of the Brandsbys. Herd sires, Brandsby's Officer and Hallwood Sultan. Choice females, few select bulls for sale.

WAHLERS BROS. & GEHRS, Versailles, Mo.

Herd established in 1888. Now headed by Roan Lad 420079, a fine specimen, weighing a ton or better. Young bulls for sale at all times.

MONTANA**W. M. RHODES, Sheridan, Mont.**

Clover Meadow Ranch—The home of Scotch Shorthorns, Cumberlands, forty in herd, headed by Sultan's Brace 491597, Red Baron 599753 and Montana Crown 632570. Nothing for sale at this time.

NEBRASKA

F. B. KERR, Farnam, Neb.

Scotch Shorthorns. Sires in service, Diamond Laddie 562177 and Gloster Goods 598731.

RETZLAFF BROS., Walton, Neb.

Snowflake Herd—Choice selection of Scotch females, representing the most fashionable families. Good herd bulls for sale sired by Snowflake 263307, Gloster Goods 408789 and Village Coral 505995.

SOUTHWEST NEBRASKA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, W. E. McKillip, Sale Manager; Frank A. Carver, Secy.; Cambridge, Neb.

500 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding cows represented in association, owned by fifteen members.

NEW YORK

HEART'S DELIGHT FARM, Chazy, N. Y.

Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Sires in service: Right Stamp, Fond Memory and Augusta Baron.

H. E. TENER, Washingtonville, N. Y.

Walnut Grove Farm—Milking Shorthorns. Strictly dual-purpose. A select herd of 5 head. Many imported. Tuberculin tested. Milk records kept. Herd heading bulls a specialty.

NORTH DAKOTA

APLAND & SORLEIN, Bergen, N. D.

Gloster's Knight 438556 by Fair Acres Gloster, assisted by Comrade Cumberland 609989 by True Cumberland 3d, in service.

B. W. AYLOR, Grandin, N. D.

Farm 2 miles from town, 28 miles from North Fargo on main line Great Northern. Maxwalton Stamp in service. Most popular families. High class stock for sale.

OHIO

C. A. BRANSON, Cadiz, Ohio.

Elmhurst Shorthorns, a choice collection of females, headed by some of the best sons of the great Bard of Avondale 367548.

CARPENTER & ROSS, Mansfield, Ohio.

Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 350 head, all ages. Write for what you want.

FRANK R. EDWARDS, Tiffin, Ohio.

Oakdale Farm—Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 125 head. Pride of Albion 352820, Grand Champion of 1915, in service.

CORTLAND MARSHALL, New London, Ohio.

Herd sire, Earl Marshal, an Aberdeen champion. Several grand-daughters of Whitehall Sultan and other well-bred Scotch cows in herd. Good individuals of both sexes for sale.

W. C. ROSENBERGER & SONS, Tiffin, Ohio.

Clover Leaf Stock Farm—Eighty registered Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542, Village Royal 355016 and Favorite Sultan 410895.

OKLAHOMA

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

Pleasant Valley Stock Farm—Most popular strains. Nearly 300 head. Herd bulls and breeding females, ages to suit, always for sale.

L. J. WORK, Carmen, Okla.

Eagle Valley Herd—Headed by Prince Sturdy, only one female in herd that I have not raised. An honest effort to produce an American Cruickshank type. Results encouraging.

OREGON

W. B. AYER, Portland, Ore.

Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of Milking Shorthorns.

FRANK BROWN, Carlton, Ore.

Craigielea Farm Shorthorns—Young stock for sale at all times.

SOUTH DAKOTA

E. W. CARR & SON, St. Lawrence, S. D.

Brookside Stock Farm—A select herd of Shorthorns. Herd sires, Hummerdale, Anoka Advocate, Brookside Banff. 100 head in herd. Inspection invited.

J. F. EDELSTEIN, Dallas, S. D.

Green Field Farms—A select herd of Shorthorns. Herd bulls, Forest Dale 887321 and Rosewood Champion 616777. Write your wants.

FLANAGAN & LANNING, Selby, S. D.

Sitka Stock Farm—Dakota bred and acclimated Shorthorns always for sale. The scrub cow put South Dakota where she is today. What will the pure-bred Shorthorn do for you? Write or phone.

H. GRABINSKI, Miranda, S. D.

Hillsdale Farm Shorthorns.

JACKSON & WHITE, Hurley, S. D.

Urbandale Shorthorns. A select herd in which the leading Scotch families are represented. Private herd catalog mailed on request.

ANDREW E. LEE, Centerville, S. D.

Summit Shorthorns. More than 100 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. Headed by Star of Myreton 570725, Butterfly Knight by Fair Knight 2d 350285 and Maid's Cumberland 574031.

D. E. McMONIES, Huron, S. D.

Joy Farm—Utility Shorthorns are headed by Earl of Dale 418021, grandson of Avondale; his calves loudly speak his praise.

N. R. RUNDELL, Hurley, S. D.

Sunnyside Stock Farm—Legal Stamp, by Regal Stamp, and Dale's Fascinator, by Double Dale, head a select herd.

SOUTH DAKOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, M. J. Flanagan, President; Selby, S. D.; D. E. McMoines, Secy.-Treas., Huron, S. D.

To head our herds we buy the best.

E. J. THOMPSON & SON, Hurley, S. D.

Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bulls in service, Prince Cumberland by King Cumberland 2d and Fair Sultan by Fair Acres Sultan.

F. E. TAYLOR, Ellis, S. D.

Excelsior Farm Shorthorns, headed by Silver Plate 454789 by Royal Silver. Young stock for sale. Farm 12 miles northwest of Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE

LESPEDEZDA FARM, R. H. Scott, Manager, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

Duryea Shorthorns—Sires in service; Imperial Gloster 340225 and Lespedeza Sultan 406929.

TEXAS

CHARLES B. METCALFE & SON, San Angelo, Texas.

Glenmore Farm—Breeders of the best registered Shorthorn cattle.

J. B. RABY, Gatesville, Texas.

Baby Shorthorns—Cumberland Marshal 2d, General Avondale by Lord Avondale and Ingleswood Best head my herd of tick immune registered Shorthorns. Two hundred head.

W. W. SAMUELL, Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas.

Shorthorn cattle.

FRANK SCOFIELD, Hillsboro, Texas.

Lackawana Farms—Special offer at this time. Twenty-five head of heavy boned, growthy Shorthorn bulls. These bulls are raised in the south, acclimated and just right for the southern breeder and farmer. Write or wire your wants.

VIRGINIA

W. P. CRICKENBERGER & SON, New Market, Va.

Vergeria Stock Farm—Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Maxwalton Beau 426669 and Lucky Lad 431383 in service.

S. H. MOORE, Stuarts Draft, Va.

Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns, Scotch-topped. Ferdinand 423339, a descendant of the great Choice Goods, in service.

J. B. TUTTLE, Craigsville, Va.

Beef type Shorthorns. Scotch and Scotch-topped. A herd of good individuals. Stock for sale and just at present have several promising young bulls.

WASHINGTON

JOHN U. ANLIKER, Tonasket, Wash.

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

DAY & ROTHROCK, 205 Exchange Nat'l Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.

Hercules Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality. Herd headed by Gainford Perfection 442178.

WEST VIRGINIA

P. S. LEWIS & SON, Point Pleasant, W. Va.

The use of selected bulls on our cow herd, bred and rigorously culled for 43 consecutive years, has produced high-class healthy animals of uniform type.

WISCONSIN

ANOKA FARMS, Waukesha, Wis.

Established year 1870. Herd sires: Lavender Stamp, Rusper Champion, Regal Stamp. Annual Calf Sale, Nov. 30.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wis.

Farm located at Ellendale, N. D. The largest herd of Shorthorns in the northwest. The best beef and milk families represented.

JOHN H. BEAR & SON, Spring Green, Wis.

Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Farm located within the city limits.

G. W. BENEDICT, Platteville, Wis.

Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd bull, Baron Chief 405641. A few bulls for sale.

F. S. BUNKER, Kilbourn, Wis.

Herd bull for sale, Sultan Goods 455653, Scotch white, 3 years old, by Royal Silver, out of Missie Sultan 2d; breeder, F. W. Harding. Also offer an outstanding 10 months roan bull by Sultan Goods.

H. B. DRAKE & SON, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Bulls, cows and heifers. Bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by one of the best grandsons of Whitehall Sultan.

S. T. FOSTER & SONS, Elkhorn, Wis.

The Pioneer Herd of Milking Shorthorns offers choice young bull calves from high producing dams. Herd sire Roan Jeweller 449202.

EBEN E. JONES, Rockland, Wis.

Hillshade Farm Shorthorns—Collynie Sultan 414233, whose get won first at the Congress, and Admiral Cumberland by Prince Cumberland, dam, Verbena of Oakdale, head our herd of Shorthorns. Write your wants.

HARVEY H. LITTLE, Evansville, Wis.

Beef and milk Shorthorns—Forty-seven years of breeding along these lines on this farm insures prepotency. Young stock for sale. Herd sires: Premier Model and Golden West.

MACMILLAN & MACMILLAN, Lodi, Wis.

Meadow View Farm—Herd sires; Scotch Cumberland by Cumberland's Last, Village Marquis by Villager. Maxwalton Moonshade by Revolution, Diamond Radium by Radium and Proud Augustus by Roan Masterpiece.

GEORGE MANEY, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Northview Stock Farm—Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle.

JOHN NOTSETTER, Deerfield, Wis.

Elm Grove Stock Farm—Dual-purpose Shorthorns. Herd headed by King's Crest 396857 and Collynie Dale 2d 527760.

I. T. RIME, Orfordville, Wis.

Breeder of Milking Shorthorns of the best milking strains. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited.

CANADA

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.

Eighty-one years without change have we been breeding Scotch Shorthorns. I now have a few of the best in both bulls and heifers to spare.

1918 Champions to Date

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull.....Royal Archer.....M. A. Wagner, Fremont, Ohio
 Junior champion bull.....Baron Dale 2d.....Conneaut Valley Stock Farm
 Senior and grand champion female....Dimple.....Conneaut Valley Stock Farm
 Junior champion female.....Maxwallow Witch.....Conneaut Valley Stock Farm

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Senior and grand champion bull.....Queenston Duke.....J. E. & C. B. Wade
 Junior champion bull.....Glenwood Dandy.....J. E. & C. B. Wade
 Senior and grand champion female....Imp. Thanet Princess Minstrel.....J. E. & C. B. Wade
 Junior champion female.....Snowdrop Laura.....J. E. & C. B. Wade

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull.....Gold Bug.....S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.
 Junior and grand champion bull.....Sunrise.....S. G. Eliason
 Senior and grand champion female....Lady Clara 9th.....S. G. Eliason
 Junior champion female.....Lady Clara 11th.....S. G. Eliason

TOPEKA FAIR

Senior champion bull.....Cumberland Standard.....Wm. Herkelmann, Elwood, Iowa
 Junior and grand champion bull.....Cumberland's Choice.....Jos. Miller & Sons, Grange, Mo.
 Senior champion female.....Choice Mayflower.....Jos. Miller & Sons, Grange, Mo.
 Junior and grand champion female....Lady Susan.....W. F. Pritchard, Walnut, Iowa

HUTCHINSON FAIR

Senior champion bull.....Cumberland Standard.....Wm. Herkelmann
 Junior and grand champion bull.....Select Dale.....W. E. Pritchard
 Senior champion female.....Crystal Maid.....A. L. Harris, Osage City, Iowa
 Junior and grand champion female....Lady Susan.....W. E. Pritchard

OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull.....Pleasant Dale Choice.....H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
 Junior and grand champion bull.....Fair Acre's Sultan Jr.....H. C. Lookabaugh
 Senior and grand champion female....Pleasant Princess.....H. C. Lookabaugh
 Junior champion female.....Pleasant Acre's Belle.....H. C. Lookabaugh

MUSKOGEE FREE STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull.....Pleasant Dale Choice.....H. C. Lookabaugh
 Junior and grand champion bull.....Fair Acre's Sultan Jr.....H. C. Lookabaugh
 Senior champion female.....Pleasant Princess.....H. C. Lookabaugh
 Junior and grand champion female....Pleasant Acre's Belle.....H. C. Lookabaugh

MIDLAND EMPIRE FAIR (BILLINGS)

Senior and grand champion bull.....Sultan's Brace.....W. M. Rhodes, Sheridan, Mont.
 Junior champion bull.....Red Baron.....W. M. Rhodes
 Senior champion female.....Pleasant Victory.....W. M. Rhodes
 Junior and grand champion female....Lady Merengo 2d.....W. M. Rhodes

TENNESSEE STATE FAIR

All championships to.....Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

INTERSTATE LIVESTOCK SHOW (SIOUX CITY, IOWA)

Senior and grand champion bull.....Imp. Better Sort.....Theisen Bros., Osmond, Neb.
 Junior champion bull.....Royal Butterfly.....Held Bros., Hinton, Iowa
 Senior and grand champion female....Aylesworth Matchless.....Theisen Bros.
 Junior champion female.....White Blossom.....Held Bros.

MONTANA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull.....Sultan's Brace.....W. M. Rhodes, Sheridan, Mont.
 Junior champion bull.....Royal Thought.....Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Senior champion female.....Lady Moneybags.....G. W. Spring & Son, Belgrade, Mont.
 Junior and grand champion female....Model Lady.....D. Warnock & Sons, Loveland, Cal.

IDAHO STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull.....Advocate's Model.....D. Warnock & Sons
 Junior and grand champion bull.....Village Hercules.....Day & Rothrock
 Senior champion female.....Sweeter Yet.....W. A. Hall, Caldwell, Idaho
 Junior and grand champion female....Model Lady.....D. Warnock & Sons

UTAH STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull.....Advocate's Model.....D. Warnock & Sons
 Junior champion bull.....Rare Thought.....Allen Cattle Co.
 Senior and grand champion female....John Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Utah
 Junior champion female.....Model Lady.....D. Warnock & Sons

SOUTHEASTERN FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull.....Thaxton's White Star.....G. T. Stallings, Haddon, Iowa
 Junior champion bull.....Superman.....G. T. Stallings
 Senior champion female.....Mildred Marshal.....Tipton Farm, Tipton, Ga.
 Junior and grand champion female....Meadowbrook Secret 2d.....W. L. Smith, Eutaw, Ala.

AMERICAN ROYAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

Senior and grand champion bull.....Villager's Coronet.....Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa
 Junior champion bull.....Anoka Omega.....Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.
 Senior champion female.....Pleasant Princess.....H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
 Junior and grand champion female....Cloverleaf Gloster.....W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio

ALABAMA STATE FAIR

All championships to.....W. L. Smith, Eutaw, Ala.

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

Senior and grand champion bull.....Lord Rhybon.....Wm. Hartnett, Waukesha, Wis.
 Junior champion bull.....Anoka Omega.....Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.
 Senior and grand champion female....Goldie's Ruby.....Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.
 Junior champion female.....Cloverleaf Miss 2d.....W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio